

THE
MONTHLY
MAGAZINE;

OR,
BRITISH REGISTER:

INCLUDING

MISCELLANEOUS COMMUNICATIONS FROM
CORRESPONDENTS, ON ALL SUBJECTS
OF LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.
BIOGRAPHY, AND REMAINS OF EMINENT
PERSONS.
CORNUCOPIA OF ANECDOTES.
COLLECTIONS FROM AMERICAN LITE-
RATURE.
ORIGINAL LETTERS, &c. IN THE BRI-
TISH MUSEUM.
POETRY.
ACCOUNT OF NEW PATENTS.
PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.
REVIEW OF THE NEW MUSIC.
LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTEL-
LIGENCE.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS, WITH A CRITICAL
PROEMIUM.
REGISTER OF THE PROGRESS OF BRI-
TISH LEGISLATION.
REPORT OF DISEASES IN LONDON.
REPORT OF CHEMISTRY, &c.
REPORT OF THE STATE OF COMMERCE.
LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS.
REPORT OF THE WEATHER.
REPORT OF AGRICULTURE, &c.
RETROSPECT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.
MARRIAGES, DEATHS, &c.
BIOGRAPHIANA, or WESTMINSTER ABBEY.
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES, CLASSED AND
ARRANGED IN THE GEOGRAPHICAL
ORDER OF THE COUNTIES.

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THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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When the Monthly Magazine was first planned, two leading ideas occupied the minds of those who undertook to conduct it. The first was, that of laying before the Public various objects of information and discussion, both amusing and instructive: the second was that of lending aid to the propagation of those liberal principles respecting some of the most important concerns of mankind, which have been either deserted, or virulently opposed by other Periodical Miscellanies; but upon the manly and rational support of which the Fame and Fate of the Age must ultimately depend.—*Pref. to Monthly Mag.* Vol. I. As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively-circulated Miscellany will repay, with the greatest Effect, the curiosity of those who read,—whether it be for Amusement or for Instruction.—JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
MEN of cultivated minds in all ages have experienced gratification from the contemplation of those objects which, by an association of ideas, convey to the mind forcible images of interesting past events, or of illustrious persons who may have ceased to exist: and such objects have usually been sought for with a degree of ardour, and valued to an extent, that can be accounted for only by considering the intellectual pleasure they are calculated to produce. Thus, Cicero said that the tall palm-tree at Delos which Homer mentions to have been noticed by Ulysses, was still pointed out to the traveller as an object worthy of particular attention: we contemplate with reverence the pen and the seal of Erasmus: and philosophers walk in the garden of Newton, and view, until their senses are lost in reverie, the pear-tree that is stated to have caused those reflections which gave rise to his theories of attraction and gravitation.

It is not, therefore, without surprise that I have witnessed the little interest that has been excited by the discovery, amongst the ruins of *Herculaneum*, of some fragments of the works of one of the greatest men of antiquity:—I allude to the books of Epicurus on the nature of the material universe.

It appears that the physical opinions of that philosopher, (although the foundation of the doctrines now promulgated,) are as little understood at the present period, as the excellence of his morals was correctly appreciated in past ages. Cicero stated that the latter were the principal cause of the ruin of Greece: perhaps they were; but then it arose from their having been erroneously interpreted:

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and, were men now better acquainted with the former, he would, probably, be allotted a rank not inferior in order to that of any human being who has ever existed. It was not, however, my intention to indulge in reflections on this subject on the present occasion; but merely to submit to your notice the fragments of the second and eleventh of his books on *physics*, which have been decyphered by Rosinius, and recently made public at Leipzig: a copy of which has just been transmitted to me.

I know no way in which they can be more generally intruded on the attention of philosophers, than through the medium of the Monthly Magazine; and I am led to suppose that you will give them a place in that work, from having witnessed in it some observations respecting a theory of the nature of the universe, which is, in part, connected with the principles of Epicurus: a theory which, I may, indeed, imagine, would have been formed by Epicurus himself, had he lived in the present age.

The Greek is printed in columns similar to those in which it appears on the papyrus found in *Herculaneum*. The points are, of course, recently introduced. They are accompanied with a Latin version; and an English one is also added, to render them more readily intelligible to some of those persons who may peruse them. It is also necessary to remark, that all the sentiments therein expressed are not those of Epicurus, but the objections of the adversaries to his doctrines; in the refutation of which he is engaged.

These fragments are highly valuable, from their showing how exactly the expressions of Epicurus have been given by Lucretius in a poem, the philosophy of which has been imperfectly studied,

B

or

or not well understood, by persons in general, apparently in consequence of the brilliant vesture in which it is clothed. They will also evince, to a certain extent, the correctness of the relation of the learned Diogenes Laërtius. The scholar will be enabled to connect the sentences with tolerable precision, by the assistance of the works of Lucretius, Cicero, Seneca, Diogenes Laërtius, and Sextus Empiricus. I may also observe, that they will add some new and useful terms to our Greek Lexicon.

Perhaps, too, the fragment of a *Poem on the Actian war*, from the same source, which I will transmit to you at a future time, may be worthy of notice. Ciampetti attributes it to C. Rabirius, who flourished in the latter part of the reign of Augustus. Seneca (*De Beneficiis*, lib. iii. c. ii.) speaks in favourable terms of a poem by that author, on the Octavian war against Mark Antony.

W. HUTCHINSON.

Sackville Street; Jan. 6, 1819.

ΕΠΙΚΟΥΡΟΥ
ΠΕΡΙ ΦΥΣΕΩΣ Β.

COLUMN I.

Latin Version.

De celeritate autem, qua in motione adficiuntur, nunc dicere adgrediemur. Primum quidem enim tenuitas longe ab ea distans, quae sensibus percipitur, tennitate, simulacrorum in motione celeritatem insuperabilem arguit

Col. II.

. eximie levia : si autem eximie levia, manifestum est, eximie quoque celeria esse in motione. Et si ad summam pari celeritate praeditae sunt atomi, dicendum est, commigrantibus ipsis, dum unum in locum feruntur, perennem utique meare fluxum, neque vacuum eis obsistere ultra meantibus, et

Col. III.

. positionem, atque ordinem, sed solum his accedentes, inter quas primitivum interstitium positum fuerat : et veluti in adversum transfugientibus ipsis, corpus gignet figuram ; etsi donec incurserint in solidum laeve, secretiones perspicere non licet. Cuius rei gratia multa solida tunc solum exhibent

Col. IV.

. testatum est phaenomenis. Manifestum igitur rursum est, quod simulacra

English Translation.

Let us now speak of the celerity of the motion of images (impalpable definite forms). In the first place we may observe, that these images far exceed in tenuity any thing that can be perceived by the senses; so does this tenuity argue the extreme celerity of their motion.

. they are extremely light ; and, being extremely light, it is evident that they must also be extremely quick in motion. And if these atoms are, in like manner, endowed with extreme celerity of motion, it may be said that, in their commigrations, being continually borne from one place to another, and vacuity not offering resistance to their passage, and

. position and order, but this only occurs when they preserve their primitive interstices ; and as it is in being reflected from a surface that a body produces its resemblance, so these excretions cannot be perceived until they encounter a solid body. For which reason many solids only appear

. it is proved by the phenomena. It is, therefore, again evident, that

Original.

Περὶ δὲ τῆς κατὰ τὴν
φορὰν ὑπαρχούσης
ταχύτητος νῦν λέ-
γειν ἐπιχειρήσομεν.
Πρῶτον μὲν γὰρ ἡ λε-
πτότης μακρὰν τῆς
ἀπὸ τῶν αἰσθήσεων
λεπτότητος ἀπέχου-
σα ταχύτητα τῶν εἰ-
δώλων κατὰ τὴν φο-
ρὰν ἀνυπέβλητον
ἐνδείκνυται

ὑπερβαλλόν-
τως κοῦφα· εἰ δ' ὑπερ-
βαλλόντως κοῦφα,
δῆλον. ὥς καὶ ὑπερ-
βαλλόντως ταχεῖα
κατὰ τὴν φορὰν. Καὶ
εἰ τὸ μὲν ἴσον ἴσοτα-
χεῖς εἰσὶν αἱ ἄτομοι, λέ-
γειν δεῖ, συνεισφε-
ρομένων ἐν τῷ ἐφ' ἑ-
να τόπον φέρεσθαι,
περὶν δὲ συνεχῇ τὸν
ρῶν, καὶ μὴ τὸ κενὸν
αὐταῖς ἐναντιοῦσθαι
πέραν φερομέναις,
καὶ

δέσιν καὶ τάξιν, ἀλ-
λὰ μόνον ταύταις
προσχωρήσασαι, ἂν
πρότερον διάστημα ἐνει-
στήκει· καὶ εἰσὶν ἐκ τοῦ
κατεναντίου αὐ-
τομολεῖν, τὸ σῶμα ἀ-
ναφύσει τὸ σχῆμα· εἰ
καὶ αὐτῶν προσχωρήσά-
σας τῷ στερέματι λείπ-
ειδέν τὰς συνιζήσεις
οὐκ ἔστιν· οὐτε καὶ
πολλὰ τὰ στερέματα
τότε προσφέρουσι μόνον

μαρτυρεῖται φαι-
νομένοις. Καταφα-
νὲς οὖν πάλιν γί-

νεται, ὅτι τὰ εἰδῶλα
ταχύτητα τινὰ
ἀνυπερβλήτων κέ-
κταιται κατὰ τὴν
φορὰν. Καὶ ἐν τοιού-
τῳ δὲ τινὶ τρόπῳ
ἔσται περὶ τῆς ταχύ-
τητος τῶν εἰδῶλων ἀ-
πόδειξιν ποιήσασθαι
ἂν. Ἐπειδὴ γὰρ ὁ ῥοῦς
ταχύς, οὐ μόνον ὅτε τὴν
κουφότητα

celeritatem quamdam insu-
perabilem adipiscantur in
motive: atque hoc aliqua-
tenus modo poterit de cele-
ritate simulacrorum demon-
stratio fieri. Quoniam enim
fluxus est celer non solum,
quando levitatem . . .

images attain the utmost
celerity of motion; and by
this means the celerity of
motion of images may be
in some degree demon-
strated. Since then their
progress is rapid, not only
when levity . . .

COL. V.

τα-
χέως ἐκπέτασθαι τό-
γε εἰδῶλον· πλὴν ἂν
κατὰ τὸν σοφιστικὸν
τρόπον τὰ στερεῖνι-
α μόνον ταχέως δύ-
νασθαι φέρεσθαι, τ' ὄντα
δὲ εἰδῶλα μένειν κατὰ
τὸν ἔξω στίχον. Καὶ
φαμέν τοι τὸ προσλαμ-
βανόμενον εὐθύς· Ἐ-
τοίμου κενοῦ διὰ τῶν
συνιζήσεων τάσιν, καὶ ἐ-
νότητα, καὶ λεπτό-
τητα, καὶ μικρομέρει-
αν ἀνετεροίωτα . . .

. celeriter
tunc evolare simulacrum:
nisi fortasse sophistarum
more velis, solida solum
celeriter posse ferri, quae
autem sunt merae imagines,
immobiles manere in prima
fronte. Atque adeo adfir-
mamus: quod recta conse-
quitur. Cum vacuum in
promtu sit, propter secre-
tionum vehementiam, et
unitatem, et tenuitatem, et
partium parvitatem immu-
tabilia

. images
then traverse space with
rapidity; unless, perhaps,
like the sophists, you sup-
pose that solid bodies alone
can move with rapidity:
but those things which are
mere images must remain
motionless in their original
position. We therefore
affirm what may thence be
correctly deduced. Since
a surrounding void is pre-
pared, from the force of
the excretions, and the
unity, tenuity, and the
immutable smallness of the
parts

COL. VI.

πάντας ὁμοίους
τύπους, οὓς θεωροῦ-
μεν, τὰς ταχύτητας
ὑπαρχούσας σώμασι
πᾶσιν εὐ ἐπιβλέπο-
μεν, ὅτι καὶ τὰ εἰδῶ-
λα τῶν στερεώνι-
ων εἰς μακροὺς τό-
πους περαιούν-
τα ἐπιβλέπειν
ἔστι, τὴν αὐτὴν
μορφὴν

. per omnes simi-
les typos, quos videmus, ce-
leritates corporibus inesse
belle quidem perspicimus;
quoniam et solidorum simu-
lacula in longinqua loca eam-
dem formam transmittentia
perspicere licet

. in all similar
types (*effigies*) that can be
seen, we well perceive the
celerity of motion of bo-
dies; and since the trans-
mission of the images of
solid bodies in the same
form through a great length
of space can be witnessed .

COL. VII.

. στε-
ρεώνις, καὶ τὰς αὐ-
τὰς διαστάσεις εἰς
βάθος εἰληφός· πλὴν
εὐχὴ τῷ ἐκ σωμάτων
πολλῶν τὸ βάθος πε-
ποιῆσθαι, ἀλλὰ τῷ
ἐξ αὐτοῦ ἐνδοθεν
κενοῦ διάστασιν τὴν
αὐτὴν ἔχειν, λέγειν
τολμᾷσιν ἀλόγως
πως, ὡς ἂν τὴν κε-
νότητα ῥαδίως δύ-
νασθαι τὸν ῥοῦν, καὶ

. solidis, et eas-
dem dimensiones in sua ex-
tensione capiens. Verumta-
men, non quod dimensio e
pluribus corporibus oriatur,
sed quod extensionem ip-
sam ab interiori vacuo acci-
piat, absurdo quodam modo
dicere audent; quasi vero
vacuitas facile possit flux-
um, et

. with solids, and
taking the same dimensions
in its extension. Never-
theless, they absurdly ven-
ture to say, that dimension
does not arise from several
bodies, but that it acquires
its extension from internal
vacuity; as if, indeed, va-
cuity could readily (permit)
the progress, and

COL. VIII.

. φύσε-
ων τῶν στερεώνι-
ων τοῦτο δ' αὐταὶ
αἱ αἰσθήσεις ἐπιμαρ-
τυροῦσιν ἡμῖν. Εἰ γὰρ
ἂν μᾶλλον ἐν-

. substantiarum so-
lidarum: hoc autem ipsi
nobis sensus adtestantur.
Si enim potius aliquid intus
fistulosis simile foret sub-
stantiis, non posset fistulo-

. of solid sub-
stances: this is testified by
our senses. If, indeed, the
interior structure of bodies
were porous, on an image
being transmitted from it,
B 2

δοθέν τι πολυκένους
ὁμοιον ἢ φύσεσιν,
μὴ πολυκένω δύ-
ναιτο φύσει τι εἰδῶ-
λων περαιούν τὴν ἐξ-
ω μορφὴν διασώζειν
πρὸς στερέμνιον τὴν
αὐτὴν ἀτάμω τάξιν

sae substantiae simulacrum,
transmittens exteriorē for-
mam, servare eundem ato-
morum ordinem . . .

it could not preserve a si-
milar arrangement of its
particles

COL. IX.

τὴν λεπτομέρει-
αν ἔχοντα, ἢ περ ἔ-
ναι ἐξωθεν μὲν
ἀλληλοῦχοι φύσεις,
ἐνδοθεν δὲ πολυκε-
νῶι, δύνανται τὰς
μορφὰς οἷα τῶν
στερεμνίων φύσε-
ων, λαμβάνειν. Οἷς
δὲ φημί· βλέποντες
τὶ τῶν εἰδῶλων
ταῦτ' οὗτο ἔχου-
σιν καταδοξά-
ζειν διὰ τὴν ὁμω-
μίαν· ὅτε γὰρ λε-
πτύτητα

. partium tenuita-
tem habentia, non secus ac
quaedam exterius compac-
tae substantiae, interius
vero fistulosae, possunt
formas, quales solidarum
substantiarum, accipere.
Quibus profecto aio: Isti
adspicientes simulacrorum
aliquod, de ipso falsam opi-
nionem suscipere statim ad-
grediuntur propter nominis
communionem. Cum enim
tenuitatem

. possessing te-
nuity of particles, in the
same manner as some evi-
dent substances, which are
compact externally, but
porous within, might assume
the forms of solid bodies.
In reply to these, I say,
that in considering these
images, they conceive a
false opinion respecting
them, in consequence of the
unprecise term by which
they are designated. For,
although tenuity

COL. X.

διὰ τῶν ἐκείνων
συγκρίσεις· ἐὰν μὴ
τις τὸν τρόπον τῆς
διαλύσεως, ἐν ἡμέ-
τεις εἰρήκαμεν, δεικνύ-
η, δυνατὸν αὐτοῖς
ὑπάρχειν οὐτα. Δεῖ
οὖν, ὥσπερ εἰρηκα,
καὶ τὴν εἰς τοῦτο
τὸ εἶδος γεγονέναι
οἰκονομίαν ἡμῶν
ἐπιβλέπειν· ἔστι
γὰρ τι σύντομον
πρὸς τὸ γινῆναι
τὰ περιέχομενα

. . . per illorum concretio-
nes, nisi quis dissolutionis
modum, de quo diximus,
possibilem ipsis esse demon-
stret. Oportet igitur, ut
dixi, perspiciamus, etiam
in hoc genere non defuisse
oeconomiam: est enim via
compendiaria ad cognoscen-
dum, quae circumstant . .

. . . by means of their
concretions, unless some
mode of dissolution, of
which we have spoken,
could be shewn to take
place. It is sufficiently
apparent, then, as I have
already said, that even in
this instance there is evi-
dence of the economy of
Nature: it is, indeed, a
mean for the immediate
perception of surrounding
objects

COL. XI.

. συμβέ-
βηκεν ἀποτελεῖσ-
θαι, καὶ ἔτι τὰς φορὰς
ἀνυπερβλήτους τοῖς
τάχουσιν κεκτῆσθαι.
Τὰ δ' ἀρμόττοντα ἐφε-
ξῆς τοῦτοις ῥηθῆ-
ναι ἐν ταῖς μετὰ
ταῦτα διέξιμεν.

. evenit, ut efficiantur, et insuper motiones celeritate insuperabiles adipiscantur. Quae autem istis consequenter dicenda sunt, in sequentibus edisseremus.

. it happens that it
may be effected; and espe-
cially, in what manner
images may be endowed
with insuperable celerity.
We shall hereafter speak of
the conclusions that may be
deduced from these pro-
positions.

ΕΠΙΚΟΥΡΟΥ
ΠΕΡΙ ΦΥΣΕΩΣ ΙΑ.
COLUMNA I.

. ὑπὸ
ποσὶν αὐτῷ φαίνο-
μένου κατωτέρω.
Τοῦτο οὖν, ὅ ἦσσι οἱ νῦν
ἀναβὰς ὑπὸ ποσὶν, ἔλα-
βεν πρότερον ὑπὲρ κε-
φαλῆς ὧν ἀντικεῖ. Πα-
ρὰ τὸ οὖν φημί ἐν μέ-
σῳ εἶναι τὴν γῆν τοῖς
τόποις ὑφ' ἡν, καὶ πρὸς
τοῦ κέντρου περιέχοντος
τοῦ παντός, καὶ τὸδ' ἐγκυλά-
ναι ἄνω καὶ κάτω· ἄλλως

. sub
pedibus ipsi apparentis in-
ferias. Illud igitur, quod
sub pedes mittet, qui nunc
adscendit, suscepit prius
supra caput, cum in parte
opposita consisteret. Pro-
pterea igitur dico, in me-
dio locorum positam esse
tellurem gibbosam, et ad
centrum universi circum-
positi, atque hoc incurvari
superius et inferius; aliaque

. it
appears to have descended
beneath our feet. The
same which we behold over
our heads appeared before
in an opposite position, and
in its course it will again
appear beneath us. On this
account, I say that the
spherical-shaped earth is
placed in the centre of
space, in the centre of the
universe, which is inclined

σιν, ἢ τὴν ἐνθενδε
.....ἐκτρα-
πέυθαι ἡμῖν δέικνυσιν
ἁλλοίαν καταστάσμη-
σιν τῶν ἀνατολῶν,
καὶ δύσεων. Ὡστε
καὶ συμβαῖνον εἶναι
ἂν εἰκότως οἶμαι.

.....ὁ-
μοίωμα τι λαβόντες
σὺ λογίζεσθαι τι πε-
ρὶ τούτων. Τὰ μὲν
γὰρ περιουῶντες,
οἶμαι, λέγω δὲ τὰ ὀρ-
γανα, ἐν δὲ τοῖς κη-
λυσίν αὐτοῖς, οὐ μόν-
ον κατὰ τὰς ἐμ-
ποδείας, τὰς ὑπὸ τῶν
δινευμάτων αὐτοῖς
παραγινόμενας, ἀλ-
λὰ καὶ τὰς κατὰ τῶν
φασμάτων τῶν τοῦ
ἡλίου ἀοριστείας ἀνα-
τολῶν. καὶ δύσεων
εἰκότως οὐ διανοία δό-
ναι γὰρ ὑπὸ τῶν ὀρ-
γάνων οὐδὲν ἀπαρ-
τίζον τῇ διανοί-
ᾳ ὁμοίωμα λαβεῖν.
Ἀλλότριον μὲν γὰρ

προσποίημα κατα-
λείπει, καὶ παράβασιν
τοῦ τὰ ἐπὶ τοῦ ὀργάνου
δείγματα τὴν αὐ-
τὴν ἀναλογίαν κα-
τασκευάζειν τοῖς κα-
τὰ τὰ μέγεθος φαι-
νομένοις. Διοριστε-
ον γὰρ οἶμαι πρῶ-
τον τὸν εὐφρονούν-
τα, ὅτι διαλέγεται,
ὅταν περὶ τοῦ κόσμου
διαλέγεται, καὶ τῶν
ἐν τῷ κόσμῳ φαινο-
μένων, ἢ περὶ φάσμα-
τος τινος ἐκ μετεωρο-
τάτων τινῶν, τῶν
κάτωφιν ἀναπεμπο-
μένων πρὸς ἐπιγεί-
ους ἐπ' αὐτῇ τῇ γῇ,
διότι εἰσῶπος

ὁ ὅταν, οἶμαι, ἐπὶ τὸ
ὑποκείμενον βλέ-
πων τὴν, καὶ μὴ
διῶν τὸ τε κατὰ
τὸ ὑποκείμενον λε-
γόμενον, καὶ τὸ κα-
τὰ τὸ περιλαμβανό-
μενον ἀπὸ τοῦ ὑπο-
κειμένου. Πιλλὰ
δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ ὑποκειμέ-

Itaque et conveniens esse
iure autumo.

and declination : therefore,
I consider this to be a use-
ful rule.

COL. VI.

imaginem quamdam accipi-
entes, aliquid de his arguen-
do concludere. Quibusdam
enim nimio plus attendentes,
arbitror, (oculis inquam,) in
aliis vero semet ipsi decipien-
tes, non solum propter impedi-
menta, quae sibi a corporum
rotatione obveniunt, sed etiam
propter ea, quae ab infinitis
apparentiis ortus et occasus
solis proveniunt; inre, inquam,
nullam ipsi mente possunt ab
oculis adaequatam rationi
imaginem accipere. Alienum
est enim

when they perceive an ob-
ject, to draw any conclu-
sions from arguments re-
specting it : when any one
attends too much, in regard
to these objects, to what is
visible to him, he falls into
other errors, not only from
the impediments arising
from their rotation, but
also on account of the va-
rieties in the rising and de-
clination of the sun : there-
fore, in reality, I say, mere
vision will not convey to
the mind an adequate idea
respecting them. It is con-
trary.....

COL. VII.

opinionem falsam, atque
abnormem retinet, quod
nempe ea, quae sub no-
strum sensum aperte ca-
dunt, eandem proportionem
exhibeant, atque ea, quae
circa sublimia corpora ap-
parent. Distinguere enim,
ut puto, in primis vir sa-
piens debet id, de quo
disputatur, cum scilicet de
mundo disputet, et de iis,
quae in mundo visuntur,
vel de aliquo portento e sub-
limissimis corporibus pro-
venienti, quae sui visionem
remittunt ad terrigenas in
ipsa terra : propterea quod
ob oculos habens..

it is a false and unfounded
opinion that prompts us to
suppose that the same mode
of reasoning may be ap-
plied to objects existing in
great distance of space
above us, as to those which
come more directly under
the cognizance of our senses.
A wise man, I consider,
should first determine the
nature of the subject of his
reflections; that is, whe-
ther it regards the universe
itself, or those things which
are precisely distinguishable
in it, or the appearances of
bodies situated in distant
parts of the universe, the
images of which are alone
evident to the inhabitants
of the earth : in conse-
quence of..

COL. VIII.

cum, ut reor, subiectum
forte inspicat, neque dis-
cernat, quod de subiecto
enunciatur, et quod de eo,
quod subiectum ipsum com-
prehendit. Multae vero
e subiecto disceptationes o-
riuntur non minimi quidem
momenti, videlicet : quae-
nam mundi partes acque

when, as I suppose, an ob-
ject is witnessed, the nature
of which cannot be dis-
cerned, and any distinct
comprehension acquired re-
specting it. Many dis-
putes, of no trifling import,
have arisen respecting this
subject; for instance, what
parts of the world are dis-

νου διαδικασίας γί-
γνονται οὐ μικρό-
ταται δὲ ὅτι τοῦ
κόσμου εἰκότως ἀ-
δημονεῖ ὑπὸ τῶν
περὶ τοῦ ἡλίου ἀρ-
τίας ῥηθέντων ἀ-
νατολῶν, καὶ δύσε-
ων. Καλεπὸν μὲν γὰρ
καὶ τλήμον ἐστὶν ἕκασ-
τα εἶδεῖν τῶν φυσ-
μάτων

ἡμῶν μὴ ἐναντί-
ας ἀνατολῆς καὶ δύσε-
ως βουλόμεθά τι συν-
εῖψαι φάσμα τούτοις
ἐμπερινενοημένον·
ἐκ τοῦ ὑποκειμένου γὰρ
ληπτέον φορὰν τι-
να τῇ διανοίᾳ ἡ-
λίου καὶ σελήνης πρὸς
ἀνατολὴν καὶ δύσιν·
καὶ οὐ τὴν αὐτὴν
γιγνομένην ἀπαρ-
τίως φατέον εἶναι
κατὰ γε δὴ τὸ ὑποκεί-
μενον· καὶ ἔτι δέο-
μαι μὴ προσποίημα
ἐτέρωδι μὲν

..... ὑ-
πὸ τίνος διαστήμα-
τος ὀριζομένης. οὐ-
τω γὰρ ἀσφαλέστε-
ρον ἢ διάνοια τὴν
μονὴν τῇ γῇ λή-
φεται, καὶ συμφωνό-
τερον τοῖς κατὰ τὰς
αἰσθήσεις φαινομέ-
νοις· πυκνότητα δὲ
τὴν κάτω παρὰ γῆν τα-
χεῖαν αὐτὴν ἐναντί-
ον τῆς ἀνωθεν δίνης
εἶναι πρὸς τὴν ὑ-
πέρεισιν τοῦ μὴ φέ-
ρεσθαι τὴν γῆν τὴν
κάτω, ὅταν ἀναλαμβάν-
ει ἡ πυκνότης παντα-
χόσε. οὐδὲν γὰρ ἡμῖν
ἐστὶ, δι' οὗ περιφορὰ ἡλί-
ου πάντα ἐνοχλήσῃ.

δεήσεσθαι πανταχό-
θεν γὰρ ἴσον ἀπέχου-
σαν οὐδαμῇ ἐριπεῖν
δυνήσεσθαι. Ὁ γὰρ ὑ-
πὸ τῆς τοῦ αἵρος φύ-
σεως αὐτῇ ὑπάρχει, τό-
δε πανταχόθεν ὁμοι-
οστελλομένην ἴσον
δέχεσθαι ἀπὸ τοῦ οὐρα-
νοῦ πανταχόσε. Τί δὲ
ἀπερεῖ τοιαύτην πο-
τὲ ἐν μέσῳ κεῖσθαι τοῦ
κόσμου, ὅπερ οὐκ ἀδύ-
νατον εἶναι; Καίτοι καὶ
οὐκ ἦν τοῦτο ἄτοπον

male adficiantur ab iis, de
quibus nuper dixi, solis
ortu et occasu. Difficile
enim et audax est opus sin-
gulas observare adparentias

COL. IX.

nostrum, nec cum nobis or-
tus et occasus solis viden-
dus occurrat, velimus por-
tentum aliquod studiose ex-
cogitatum ipsis adnectere.
E subiecto enim concipi
mente potest aliqua solis
vel lunae motio versus ori-
entem et occidentem, non
tamen ipsa motio, quae suc-
cedit, dici potest esse secun-
dum subiectum. Atque adeo
rogo, ne quis inventionem,
aliqui quidem audacem

COL. X.

certo quodam intervallo
determinatae. Enimvero
hoc pacto securius mens
telluri mansionem convenire
assumet, et congruentius
his, quae sensibus apparent;
spissitudinem vero, quae in-
ferius secus terram crassa
est, quaeque superiori vor-
tici opposita, inservire ad
fulcimentum, ne terra infe-
rius posita feratur, quamdiu
eam recipit spissa materies
undique circumfusa. Nulla
enim nobis adest ratio, cur
solis circumlatio omnia tur-
bare debeat.

COL. XI.

fore ut indigeat; quum enim
unde unde aequae distans sit,
concupere debemus nullatenus
futurum, ut decidere pos-
sit. Quod enim ex aëria
natura ipsi adest, hoc repu-
tandum est illam undecum-
que pariter amictam aequae
determinare a coelo quo-
quoversum. Quid autem ve-
tat opinari, talem aliquando
in medio iacuisse mundo;
quandoquidem id impossi-
bile non esse cognoscimus?
Et vero non esset haec ab-

turbed by the course of the
sun, from its rising to its
declination, of which I have
spoken. It is a difficult
and arduous thing to consi-
der all the circumstances
which regard it.

our (assent); nor, although
the sun should appear to
us to rise or set there,
should we be disposed to
attribute any portentous
circumstance to it. We
may conceive that the sun
or moon may appear to
move towards the east or
west; but that it does not
thence follow that those
bodies really do move in
that direction. I again in-
treat, that no person will
boldly consider that his no-
tions

separated by a certain in-
terval. Indeed, in this
manner he may more clear-
ly demonstrate the stability
of the earth; and the con-
gruity of this with things
evident to the senses: for
the density of the air which
is beneath the inferior sur-
face of the earth, being
opposed to the vortex of
the superior portion of
space, serves as a support
to the earth, to prevent its
descent, being thus received
by the dense matter which
surrounds it. We can per-
ceive no reason why the sun
in its course should derange
the order of things.

moreover, as it is every
where equi-distant from the
boundaries of the universe,
it cannot by any means hap-
pen that it can be sub-
verted. It is by means of
the air which encompasses
it, kept from approaching
in any direction the bound-
aries of the world. Why
should we not believe that
the earth has, from the
commencement of its exis-
tence, been thus stationed
in the centre of the uni-

τῆς μοῆς αἰτίον, βε-
βαίου τόπου τὸ πα-
ρασκευαστικόν. Τὴν
γὰρ ἰσότητα ἢ τὸ ὁμο-
οῖστολον πανταχό-
σε δῖμα.....

surda mansionis causa, sta-
bilis nempe loci praepara-
tio. Aequalitatem enim,
sive tegumentum, quo unde-
cumque amicitur.....

verse, since we perceive
that such a thing is not im-
possible. This opinion will
not be considered absurd,
if we consider that it re-
mains fixed in that situa-
tion, because a firm position
was there prepared for it
from the commencement
of the world. Moreover,
the equality or similitude of
the air by which it is enve-
loped.....

COL. XII.

..... σοφώτε-
ρον ἢν τοῦτο εἰπεῖν
αἰτίον εἶναι, τὴν δὲ
ἰσότητα εἶπερ αὐτὸ
ποτε τὸ μένειν αὐ-
τὴν ἐν τῷ μέσῳ τοῦ
κόσμου αἰτίον ἐστὶν
τοῦ μένειν καὶ αἰθέρι
χούσθαι, ὡς οὐδ' ἐξ ἐπιρ-
ρόων ἐλέσθαι. Ἡ τὸ ἐλεῖν
οὐκ ἀπεστι δι' ἀνάλο-
γον ῥέον, τὸν τὰς ὕ-
των συμφάνην πο-
τὲ τούτων ἀέρων ὕ-
περβίσεις πεποιηκό-
τα· ἢ διὰ τὰς τῶν προσ-
ελαμένων ἀλλοι-
ότητας, ὡς ἂν καὶ τ' ἀ-
ποτύπους ὁρῶν ἐξα-
χθῶσιν. Ὅτε δ' ἐνδέχεται ἑ-
τέρων τούτων εἶναι

sapientius foret dicere hanc
esse causam, nempe aequa-
litem; siquidem hoc ip-
sum, quod aliquando illa
manserit in medio mundo,
causa est, cur maneat, atque
aëre velut aggere cingatur
ita, ut neque ex influentibus
evertatur. Aut igitur eversio
abest propter consenta-
neum fluxum, qui ex aëriis
particulis tam apte congru-
entibus fulcimenta compa-
ravit, aut propter incurren-
tium corporum diversitates,
quapropter etiam percus-
siones facile possunt repelli.
Cum autem alteram horum
admittitur esse

it would be more judicious
to assign as its cause this
equality. The law which
preserved it, for a certain
length of time, in the centre
of the universe, may be ra-
tionally supposed to pre-
serve it in the same posi-
tion; and it is so surrounded
and supported by the air,
that no flux of matter has
power to subvert it. It
either cannot be subverted,
in consequence of the aërial
matter by which it is enve-
loped constituting a sup-
port for it; or because the
bodies which encounter it
are of a different nature,
and easily repelled. Which-
ever of these is admitted..

COL. XIII.

Πάντα γὰρ τιθέμε-
να παρ' ἀλλότριον
αὐτὰν συνάφης εἶδος
διέφθαρται ὅπερ καὶ περὶ
εὐδαν ἐπὶ φορὰν εἰ-
δάλων μὲν ἐφη ἐν αὐ-
τῇ τῇ βίβλῳ βῆτα.
Ὁ μὲν περὶ τῆς ἐξα-
χθῆς ὑποθέσεως εἰρήσ-
θαι ἴδει. Ἐν δὲ τοῖς ἐχομέ-
νοις καὶ περὶ τῶν με-
τεώρων τούτων ἐτι
προσεκτικῶς ἐροῦμεν.

Cuncta enim, cum posita
sunt iuxta contiguam spe-
ciem naturae a se alienae,
corrumpuntur: quod et de
expeditis ad motum simula-
cris dixi in ipso secundo li-
bro. Quod nobis primum
de proposita quaestione di-
cendum erat. In sequenti-
bus autem de huiusmodi
quoque meteoris accuratius
dicemus.

For all bodies are altered
when they come in contact
with substances of an oppo-
site nature to them: but
this was considered in the
second book, when I
treated of the motive pow-
ers of images. Thus far I
have spoken of what I
proposed to treat in the
first instance: we shall con-
sider the nature of meteors
more particularly in the
ensuing books.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SEND you an account of an impor-
tant establishment in this city, which
is little known to the world. It seems
to be the original pattern of the London
Society of Arts, of the Institute of France,
of the Board of Agriculture, &c.

"The Dublin Society" was incorpo-
rated by charter in the year 1742,
for improving husbandry and other
useful arts in Ireland, and is supported
by an annual grant from parliament of
ten thousand pounds, together with the
subscriptions and admission-fees of mem-
bers. It consists of a president, (who
is always the lord-lieutenant for the
time being;) seven vice-presidents, two

secretaries, and an unlimited number
of members, who are admitted by ballot
and payment of fifty guineas. The ma-
nagement of the concerns of the society
is entrusted to committees, subject to
the control of the whole society, who
meet every Thursday at their house,
(formerly Leicester-house,) Kildare-
street, to transact business.

Besides a board-room, secretaries and
house-keeper's apartments, a conversa-
tion room for the accommodation of
members, Leicester-house contains an
extensive and valuable museum, a
library, casts of all the celebrated statues,
Elgin marbles, &c. a very fine theatre
and laboratory, schools where deserving
young boys are instructed, by masters
belonging

belonging to the society, in figure, ornament, and landscape drawing, modelling, architecture, and sculpture. The society have also professors of botany and agriculture, chemistry, mineralogy; a mining engineer, a lecturer on experimental philosophy, a professor and lecturer in the veterinary art; each of whom gives annually in the theatre a course of lectures, which are free to the public. About two miles from town, near Glasnevin, is the society's botanic garden, which is considered the finest in Europe; and there the second, or practical, course of lectures on botany is delivered every year. A certain number of apprentices are taken by the head-gardener, who, after having been instructed at the expense of the society, are dispersed through the country.

Dublin.

H.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE recent occurrence at Eton, though it is unquestionably calculated to excite anger at the outrageous, insulting, and highly reprehensible conduct of some of its students, has nevertheless had the beneficial effect of pointing out to public notice the consequences attending expulsion from that establishment; namely, exclusion from the Universities, and an incapacity ever to hold any commission from His Majesty: consequences so disproportioned to any offence, of which *mere boys* can possibly be supposed to be guilty, that it is difficult to conjecture how they came originally to be attached to it, unless, indeed, we suppose them to be a remnant of the penalties attendant upon excommunication, that detestable fungus on Christianity! If we look to the stations which boys educated at Eton are generally designed to fill, in future life, we shall readily perceive that these consequences are calculated to blast for ever the prospects of the youth who has the misfortune to be expelled; to shut him out from the learned professions, and to exclude him from the military and naval service of his country, and probably, also, from all civil employment under government. Thus is a boy, guilty only, and perhaps from the giddiness and natural thoughtlessness of youth, of some neglect of the regulations of the establishment, or, perhaps, of some contumacy to his superiors, punished with a severity, and branded with disgrace, greater than even felons are often visited with for crimes

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committed in the steadier period of manhood, and in violation of the laws, and not until they have been regularly tried and found guilty by a jury of their countrymen! Surely expulsion alone would be sufficient punishment and sufficient disgrace, without superadding to it consequences of so fatal and cruel a nature; and surely it must be contrary to the spirit of our laws, to vest such terrible power in the hands of any individual, without trial, and without the intervention of a jury, as that of thus blasting the prospects and paralyzing the efforts of a youth, perhaps only for an incautious display of that boldness and adherence to what he deems to be his rights, which is often the surest indication of those talents and of that firmness and capacity which it should be the province of such institutions to encourage and call into action, rather than to repress!

H.

Kentish-Town; Dec. 21, 1818.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following account of an improvement in the application of horse-power to machinery will probably be thought valuable.

In the method I shall describe, each horse is harnessed to a rope, which, passing first under a roller, fixed at the level of his draught, and then over another, placed at the highest part of the wheel, suspends a weight proportioned to the strength of the animal, or the work required of him. This draught-rope, at the end where the whipple-tree is hooked on, is kept at a certain distance from the centre of the wheel by a slight bar, one end of which is fixed with a joint to this part of the rope, and the other end similarly attached to the shaft of the wheel. A bar is fixed before the head of the horse to prevent his moving forward beyond the point, when the weight will be raised to the upper roller; and another bar, with a spur rowel, is fixed behind him at the point, when the weight will have descended to the ground. Between these two bars, a distance of fifteen or twenty feet is given, in which space the horse is at liberty to walk. If he suddenly start forward, the weight rises, and the horse approaches the front bar, but the regular pace of the wheel is not injured: if he slacken his pace the weight descends, and the horse recedes in his track towards the spur-bar, but the

C

weight

weight on his collar is not relieved, and the motion of the wheel, therefore, not affected; if the horse be too free, he will keep his nose up to the front bar, but cannot distress himself by taking more than his apportioned share of labour; and, if he be dull, he will occasionally touch the spir, but cannot elude his task, or ease himself at the expense of his freer partners; while, by hanging different weights to the draught-rope, the strength of every horse may be properly considered.

In this manner, horse-power may be applied to the movement of the most delicate machinery with safety. The effect would be perfect, if all friction of the ropes and rollers could be avoided; but, this being impossible, a degree of irregularity in the motion may still take place; for, when the weight is made to rise, this friction is added to the draught of the horse; and, when it is allowed to descend, the friction is deducted from the draught.

For the sake of lessening the quantity of weight required, the draught-rope may be made in two pieces; one of them hooked to the whipple-tree, winding round a small rim of the lower roller; and the other, suspending the weight, coiling on a large rim of the same. The actual draught of heavy mill-horses, I have found to average 130lbs. The expense of adopting this plan for four horses, to work together in a large wheel, need not exceed 2*l.* or 3*l.*

Bocking.

S. COURTERULD.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BEING much interested by your account of the discovery of gas from vegetable oils, as invented by the Messrs. Taylor, and of the cheapness and facility of its application, I made a visit to their manufactory, with a view of satisfying myself as to the size of the machines and attendant expense, as applicable to the convenience of small families; and was much gratified by the attention and urbanity of Mr. Taylor, who explained every circumstance with the greatest readiness: but the apparatus appears to me to be too large and expensive for small houses, as few of this description could have a convenient stowage for a gasometer containing an hundred and fifty cubic feet of gas, nor for the necessary stove *et cetera*. Nor is it likely that persons, in a moderate way, would spend a hundred pounds for an annual saving of four or five: but, if the

apparatus could be contrived in a smaller way, to which I see no objection, and at an expence not exceeding thirty pounds, I have no doubt such machines would become general in the houses of many tradesmen and private gentlemen.

A. C. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM an individual who has just commenced a country trade. I find myself at a loss to know the safest and most direct means to forward my packages. I conceive a map of the navigable rivers and canals, mail and waggon roads, would be a very useful appendage to the accounting-house.

The general fault in our maps are, they are too much confused for any mercantile purpose; the towns may be correct enough, but you have no clue to judge of the route, or the time, or distance, which will enable you to send packages with safety and expedition.

I conceive (the kingdom should be divided into counties,) the county-towns, cities, post-packet, and the manufacturing towns, only might be mentioned where regular conveyances are now established. The intermediate small places would be readily known if the principal ones were clearly and accurately laid down: if a map of this description is already to be had, I shall be glad to know the price and where to be obtained.

While I am speaking of maps, give me leave to censure, in very strong terms, the present method of colouring them, being very unsightly, as well as useless; whereas, if they were coloured according to the nature and variety of the soils, they would be more picturesque and more valuable: if a person is to travel over a country, even by a map, he may as well know the nature of the soil he passes over as not; and, if colour is to be used, it may be as well also to point to some useful fact. I would as soon buy an old sun-dial, with the figures worn out, as a map coloured without such a reference.

GUY.

Warwick.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS the notes of the Kalendar are found so useful in regulating time, or adjusting the reckoning in years and days to each other, I have several times thought it strange that I have never met with a general and accurate rule for finding

finding the dominical letter after the 18th century, although I have looked into several modern works which treat both of astronomy and chronology. As this may, perhaps, be the case with some more of your readers, I have subjoined a rule for finding this useful letter for any year either past or future.—Rule—Reject the two right-hand figures expressing the given year, divide the remaining figures by 4, from the quotient subtract 1, then take the remainder from the number of hundreds in the given year; and this last remainder, taken from the nearest number of sevens contained in the number of hundreds expressing the year, leaves a number which is to be added to the given year and its fourth part; the sum of these must then be divided by 7, and the remainder, if any, taken from 7, which will be the index of the required letter. Example—let it be required to find the dominical letter for the year 1842. Then $18 \div 4 = 4$, from which subtract 1, and there remains 3, which, taken from 18, the number of hundreds, leaves 15; and this subtracted from 21, the nearest number of sevens in the given year, leaves 6, the number to be added to the year and its fourth part: the remaining part of the work will then stand thus—

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1842 \\
 \frac{1}{4} = 460 \\
 \text{Correction} \dots 6 \\
 \hline
 7) 2308 \\
 \hline
 329 \text{ — } 5 \text{ rem.} \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

Leaves $\dots 2$, the index of B, the dominical letter required.

As the above rule is a little complex, perhaps some of your astronomical correspondents may be able to simplify it, or to give another more easy of application. — G. G. G. —

Arundel Street, Strand.

For the Monthly Magazine.
ON EDUCATION.*

LETTER VIII.

IT is one of the common observations of the day, that successful tradesmen are not bred in grammar-schools; in other terms, that a classical education is unfriendly to commercial habits; indeed, the public anticipate the greatest commercial success from those individuals whose minds, being capable of grasping only one subject, never de-

viate from it. But on what facts has this opinion been formed? Commerce broke the chains of ignorance, and drove her from many of the strong holds of which she had possessed herself; and does she retain her own? Ignorance is not now regarded as the parent of devotion, or the friend of civil order; and can she be the friend of commercial habits? It was commerce that created and diffused the light which pierced through the darkness which brooded over Europe in the tenth century, and each nation rose in greatness as this light beamed upon it.

Why are the nations out of Europe (America excepted,) so much beneath the meanest of her states? but because the life and energy which commerce creates is less. Why did Sweden, without the resources of a single British county, enter the field against the Russian empire? but because greater knowledge emboldened and justified the act; and this knowledge arose out of commerce. Commerce is the nurse of nations, the handmaid of every improvement in the circumstance and character of man; and yet a liberal education is thought unfriendly to commercial habits. The objectors appeal to facts: look around, they say, and notice the many individuals whose education gained for them consideration and precedence in society, but who failed of commercial success. The fact is granted; but has not the education of these characters had regard more to extrinsic accomplishments than soundness of judgment. Their politeness and good breeding introduced them to the tables of the affluent, or their devotion to a party gave them the lead of it. The world gave them the credit as tradesmen which they deserved as gentlemen; and, being disappointed, charge their education with their conduct. It would be in vain to contend against this conclusion, by enumerating a larger number of educated individuals who have succeeded in trade, than those who have failed; for the public ever form their opinion upon the reverses; one lost battle sinks the hitherto successful general; one unsuccessful educated tradesman casts a shade upon the whole body.

But let me ask in what the commercial character consists? Is there a principle by which it is governed, and on which it is formed? Yes: the character of every successful tradesman is

* Addressed to the Rev. J. Clunie, A.M,

the same; every one is governed by the same principle, and pursues the same conduct; all are men of self-control: this is their polar star, this characterizes and directs all their conduct. The successful manager of a fortune already gained, or the individual who creates one, must be alike men of self-control; they must be able to give up pleasure for duty: hence it is that successful tradesmen are generally men of high personal character. Not to have attained, with their fortune, the reputation of generosity and fair dealing, is a disgrace, and the individual is made to feel that he is despised. Had I a friend to seek, I would search for him among successful tradesmen.

The Society of Friends (the Quakers,)—and the whole Scotch nation, have gained a commercial character; and these are men of self-control: brought up in habits of obedience to their parents, or their masters, they gain an early triumph over idleness and sensuality, and form a character for life. That love of indulgence and ease, so common to childhood and youth, and which, when submitted to, leads on to a mere animal existence, and forms the man of pleasure, is thus counteracted and subdued, and another and a better bias is given.

Self-control embraces and implies every disposition and every habit that constitutes the commercial character, and self-control is the natural and necessary consequence of discipline; almost every man has a mind sufficiently strong to conduct an ordinary trade,—but to ensure success, perseverance, economy, and self-denial, are necessary; and these are acquired habits, the fruits of discipline. It is the subdued, not the tame, the voluptuous, or the phlegmatic character, that forms the tradesman; success supposes energy. By discipline, I do not mean severity, but that absolute undeviating authority which is the gift of Nature, and on the exercise of which the happiness and prosperity of the child depends; an indulged child is never happy,—conscious of dependance, the child seeks for guidance, the mind is constituted for obedience; even in mature life we ask advice,—and he is the happiest and wisest man who knows how to make use of it. The principles of social life, and of society at large, are founded on that disposition of the mind which yields obedience; happiness supposes order,

and order supposes authority; an indulged family is like a nation in a state of anarchy,—wretched themselves and a pest to others. You, Sir, have a delegated authority, act a parent's part, cultivate an affection for your charge, and, if you expect them to love you, teach them obedience. Successful tradesmen often say, that their children shall not have so strict a bringing up as they had: ill-judging parents,—they overlook the cause of their own prosperity: another course of instruction must lead to other habits and to other consequences; there are not two ways to wealth and respectability. In this sketch I have granted all that can be asked by the opponents of a liberal education for youth, intended for tradesmen; I have granted, that the commercial character is not dependant on scholastic knowledge; for that a good mother, or a skilful master, lay the foundation of a child's prosperity, by discipline, rather than by instruction. The school, of which you are the head, is justly celebrated for the attainments of the pupils, but this to me is only a partial recommendation; I follow the scholar to the counting-house, and there I form my estimate of the school; and to this point parents would do well to direct their attention: it is easy to communicate a smattering of knowledge and a forwardness of deportment, but it is difficult to form habits of self-control.

But, admitting, as I do, that the commercial character is independent of scholastic knowledge, it is not inimical to it; the one is not diminished to constitute the other, every occupation admits of leisure, and every character of refinement; and refinement supposes intelligence. Self-control is the basis of all excellence; on it the commercial character may stand by itself, or it may gather beauty and ornament, without diminution of strength, from literature and the arts; they have one common origin, and contribute to one common purpose,—the welfare and happiness of man. No one doubts that a good scholar may be also a good musician, the one attainment does not render the other more doubtful or difficult; the only question with the public is, which is the business, and which the recreation; and, if each be kept in its proper place, the union is applauded and desired. It is thus also in trade: if there be a sufficient devotedness to business, other attainments give to it dignity, and increase

increase the capacity of the individual for conducting his trade. But another consideration attends the gaining of money, and that is, the use of it; a cultivated mind and a benevolent heart are for this purpose necessary. The mind creates, or enlarges and refines, all that constitutes human happiness or excellence; to have pleasure only in gaining money, is to perform the task and endure the curse of Sisyphus; it imprisons the mind, and renders it like that individual who could enjoy no other place than a jail. Should it be said, that the obtaining of money is in itself a sufficient gratification, I would point that individual to old age, and ask for its solace: the passions are now dead, ambition has extinguished its torch; the individual must retire within himself, and, if he find only emptiness and poverty, that which remained of intellect is absorbed in sadness; but ask the intellectual and virtuous old man, if age be a period of sorrow, and he will tell you—no. If he has not enjoyed a liberal education, he has stored his memory with information, and kept alive the best feelings of his heart by benevolence; and thus his age is honorable and happy; he leans upon his character, and it is a staff that supports him.

Let us now take leave of the individual, by whose exertions his family are placed in easy circumstances; a capital is now to be employed, the youth takes the rank of a merchant; if he possesses only the commercial habits he becomes a miser; he may have a splendid equipage, but his character will be contemptible: if he has not commercial habits, he may excite attention, but he will lose his property. A strict, but liberal, education is essential to the character of a British merchant; he is expected to possess the honor of a soldier and the generosity of a prince; he conducts his business on the principle of mutual advantage,—this requires a sound understanding and a generous heart, and these are not combined but by the influence of education. Let us suppose another case: should the possessor of a bequeathed property, who has commercial habits without education, decline engaging in trade, he will probably confine himself to the cultivation of a garden or the coursing of a hare; his usefulness, or his enjoyment, are not much increased by his property; so that, in whatever point we view the subject, if property be bequeathed, an

education ought to accompany it, or the family is not established. But, it will be said, that a liberal education disqualifies a youth for the drudgery of business; he will not stoop to learn the practical part. I grant, that education without discipline makes the fop; he is ashamed to be seen doing many things that become his situation as an apprentice, because he thinks, forsooth, that persons of an inferior education may do it; but the youth, who has been made the subject of self-control, thinks it honorable to learn that which it is proper to know; and, therefore, without demur, he sets himself to learn a business, as he did the classics, by beginning with the grammar.

I cannot conclude this letter without remarking, that, as our peasantry are receiving instruction, it is desirable that those who stand at their head should maintain that influence which a superior education gives; and I urge this on the attention of parents, from the fact that the public anticipate, from the influence even of a Sunday-school, an improvement in manners, obedience, and decorum; if they are disappointed, it is only because the expectation is founded on wrong principles; they expect, from a little increase of information, that which is the effect of early habit: parents, as they become wiser, will bring up their children better; and in this way the influence of education will be felt. After schools had been established in Scotland two generations, the effect was not apparent in the manners of the people; but we have a right to anticipate an earlier influence,—for, in Scotland, education was confined to the boys; nor did that people ever pay to the females so much respect, or derive so much of their character from them, as the English: even at this day a Scotchman would think himself disgraced by performing an office which, in his apprehension, ought to be exclusively the work of women; he could as soon be induced to eat an eel as milk a cow; but, notwithstanding the hindrances in Scotland, education elevated her peasantry, abounding with banditti and beggars, to what we now see. Our peasantry are in the worst stage of education,—they have an increase of knowledge, without a corresponding improvement in manners; but, let us not be discouraged,—education, though tardy in its effects, is certain; better habits will arise out of better instruction, and, when once formed, they are established; till

an increase of knowledge produce a still further improvement. It is not possible to bring back the state of society that existed when Cæsar landed on our shores. The progress of society is continual, where knowledge is advancing; onward, ever onward, is the watch-word of instruction. Education is to man what domestication is to animals; it not only produces new habits, but it effects a physical change, so that the animal has no longer the same propensities or capacities: a young spaniel is much more easily trained than a young fox, for no other reason than because it derived from its progenitors the dispositions and capacities they possessed, and which they derived from the authority exercised over them.

Manchester. T. JARROLD, M.D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERHAPS your note on the communication of A. E., in the number of your miscellany for November, p. 317, may render it unnecessary to inform that gentleman, that astronomical tables may be found in Professor Vince's "Complete System of Astronomy," in three volumes, quarto; and also in Ewing's "Practical Astronomy," in one volume, octavo. Those in the former work are stated by Dr. Hutton, in the Ladies' Diary for 1814, to be "the best that he knew of for accuracy and extent;" and those in the latter, Dr. Olinthus Gregory, in his Astronomy, art. 377, characterizes as "a very useful set, given in small compass." It may be added, that Mr. Whiting, in a late number of his Scientific Repository, announced his intention shortly to publish a Treatise on Astronomy, containing a complete set of astronomical tables. This work has not yet issued from the press.

JOHN SMITH.

Alton Park.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE injudicious treatment of children, and the inattention and laziness of too many who are entrusted to attend them, are almost proverbial among the most enlightened of the faculty.

They well know that parents, who are mourning over the loss of their infants, might have had, with proper management, the unspeakable satisfaction of seeing them still in the domestic circle, in the possession of vigorous health.

Not a worse proof of the utter ineligibility of a nurse can be given than her partiality for sleeping potions, such as Godfrey's cordial, &c.; none of which should ever be administered, especially to a child, without the best advice; but the nurse is idle, or busy, and the child must sleep: hence stupor, insensibility, indisposition to move, obstructed viscera, convulsions, and death.

I recollect lately to have read, in the news of the day, of an infant that slept his last sleep by an over-dose of this sleeping stuff, as it is called by the sisterhood.

Children are never, perhaps, in such great danger of swallowing their last dose, and taking their final doze, in consequence of this practice, as during the time of dentition, a process which is necessarily attended with febrile symptoms, restlessness, &c.; and the nurse, with a view of inducing temporary repose, gives opiates, which, if not immediately fatal, as in the instance before alluded to, are, nevertheless, frequently productive of disorders of the most alarming nature, and invariably check those evacuations which nature has for a salutary purpose instituted, and which, when moderate, ought to be encouraged.

Instead, therefore, of giving narcotics to children cutting their teeth, it is strenuously recommended to have the tumid gums divided with a lancet, on a line with the basis of the tooth; an operation at once safe and not attended with pain; and, if done in time, by removing the cause of the complaint, all the symptoms will disappear of themselves.

Instead of giving preparations of opium, it will be found, in the majority of cases, better to administer calomel in minute doses, which is well known to possess peculiar efficacy in promoting absorption in these parts. I know not that I can set the advantages of this method in a stronger light than by relating the following circumstance, which I state from indubitable authority.

A lady, whose husband's residence was at one of our settlements abroad, where the best medical assistance was not to be procured, had lost several children by dentition. At length, she determined to visit England with her only surviving child, and consult a surgeon of eminence on the subject. By the method before recommended, her child's life was preserved; and, after being taught by the surgeon how to divide the gum, if needed, in future, the happy

happy parent returned home. Some years had elapsed when the lady wrote to her friend, that she attributed the existence of all her three children to this apparently trifling, but really important, operation.

CHARLES SEVERN.

Manor Row, Tower Hill.

P.S. In the account of the discovery of Roman remains at Northleigh, your compositor has represented the clergyman as travelling, instead of traversing, the field in search of game.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN reply to Amicus, page 322 of our last volume, take the following extract from Mr. Stockdale Hardy's late pamphlet relative to marriage licenses, p. 17:—

A husband must take his wife's relations in the same manner as his own; and,

therefore, the prohibition touching affinity must be carried as far as that respecting consanguinity; man and wife after marriage being considered as one flesh.—A license, therefore, cannot be granted to an applicant who is related to his intended within any of the prohibited degrees; for, if it be, and the parties are joined in wedlock under it, they will not only render themselves liable to the infliction of ecclesiastical censures for incest; but, if their marriage be dissolved in the life-time of both of them, their children will be illegitimate.

The above extract appears to contain a short, yet full, answer to your correspondent's questions. I never heard of any pecuniary grant being able to prevent the law having its course, and should think no such thing ever occurred.

BENEDICT.

Nov. 10, 1818.

For the Monthly Magazine.

METEOROLOGICAL ABSTRACT for the last TWELVE MONTHS at CARLISLE.

| | THERMOMETER. | | | BAROMETER. | | | RAIN. Inches. | Days of Rain, Snow, &c. | WIND. | |
|-----------------|--------------|------|-------|----------------------|-------|--------|------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| | High. | Low. | Mean. | High. | Low. | Mean. | | | W. SW. S. & S.E. | E. NE. N. & NW |
| January..... | 52 | 27 | 39.3 | 30.37 | 28.96 | 29.63 | 3.51 | 25 | 29 | 2 |
| February | 51 | 18 | 36.7 | 30.25 | 28.90 | 29.615 | 1.67 | 14 | 25 | 3 |
| March | 50 | 32 | 38.63 | 30.52 | 28.24 | 29.453 | 6.10 | 28 | 26 | 5 |
| April | 60 | 31 | 42.4 | 30.62 | 29.05 | 29.778 | 2.56 | 14 | 10 | 20 |
| May | 71 | 41 | 53. | 30.51 | 29.33 | 30. | 1.11 | 12 | 6 | 25 |
| June | 79 | 48 | 60.3 | 30.51 | 29.40 | 30.02 | 1.75 | 12 | 23 | 7 |
| July | 79 | 48 | 62.1 | 30.37 | 29.74 | 30.065 | 4.11 | 13 | 22 | 9 |
| August | 76 | 43 | 57.2 | 30.36 | 29.57 | 30.097 | 1.85 | 8 | 12 | 19 |
| September | 68 | 40 | 54.1 | 30.28 | 29.27 | 29.75 | 3.66 | 18 | 22 | 8 |
| October..... | 65 | 40 | 53.4 | 30.37 | 29.21 | 29.846 | 3.49 | 11 | 24 | 7 |
| November..... | 59 | 36 | 48.55 | 30.27 | 29.40 | 29.80 | 3.30 | 11 | 24 | 6 |
| December..... | 53 | 26 | 40.06 | 30.71 | 29.31 | 30.04 | 1.60 | 9 | 20 | 11 |
| Annual Mean.... | 48.812 | | | Annual Mean...29.841 | | | 34.71 | 175 | 243 | 122 |
| | | | | | | | Total. | Tot. | Tot. | Tot. |

General Remarks on the Weather, &c. observed at Carlisle during the year 1818.

JANUARY was extremely wet and stormy, the wind was generally westerly, and at times blew violent hurricanes, accompanied with very heavy rain, when the rivers here frequently overflowed their banks and adjoining low grounds, to a greater extent than we have witnessed for many years; some hoar frost occurred in the mornings, which was often succeeded by storms of hail and sleet. In the night of the 14th we had much thunder and lightning, and on the morning of the 17th a light fall of snow, which soon dissolved;

the surrounding mountains were generally clothed in white.

February.—The first six days were severe frost, accompanied with falls of snow, which amounted to about three inches in depth, when all the surrounding country was perfectly white. On the 8th the weather became mild, when the snow, in this neighbourhood, was all dissolved; it was afterwards fair and seasonable till the 18th; the remainder was variable, but chiefly stormy, with showers of hail and sleet. During the last day of the month, we had a dreadful hurricane from the S.W. with heavy rain.

March.—The weather during the greater

greater part of this month was marked by violent and destructive hurricanes, accompanied with very heavy falls of snow, hail, and sleet; considerable damage was experienced here from the extreme violence of the wind, and the frequent and immense overflowing of the rivers. On the mornings of the 23d and 25th we had falls of snow, which, together, amounted to about ten inches in depth; but, in the mountainous districts, it was drifted to the depth of many yards. The only mild and seasonable weather was two or three days at the end of the month. The quantity of fall, 6.1 inches, is chiefly melted snow and hail, and is nearly the greatest that has fallen here, in one month, during the period of this register. This is a remarkable circumstance, as March is, in this climate, generally the driest month in the year.

April.—The first five days were fair, with cold, parching, northerly winds; from the 6th till the 13th, we had frequent heavy falls of snow, which drifted, in many places, to the depth of upwards of fifteen feet, when the public roads, in every direction, were at times completely blocked up, and travelling, particularly northwards, was impeded for several days. On the 9th the rivers, from the melting of the snow from the mountains, overflowed their banks to an alarming extent. From the 13th till the 21st was fair, but very cold and ungenial, with frosty nights; the next four days were extremely cold, with snow and sleet. The 27th was mild, with light rain, when in the night we had incessant lightning; the remainder was seasonable and pleasant.

May.—The weather was mild and exceedingly favorable for the season. The former half of the month was rather gloomy, with light showers. The latter half was fair and brilliant, with intensely hot sunshine, when, during this period, the difference between mid-day and night temperature was very great; in one instance it amounted to 29 degrees.

June.—The fair, brilliant, and intensely-hot weather which commenced on the 17th of last month, continued till the 13th of the present month, during which period of twenty-six days, the sun was scarcely ever obscured by a cloud. On the 12th, and for several succeeding days, distant thunder was heard here, when, in some of the neighbouring districts, the lightning struck the roofs of several dwelling-houses, and was

productive of some very melancholy circumstances. From the 13th till the end of the month, the weather was at times rather cold, with light showers.

July was temperate and pleasant till the 7th, when we were visited by a most dreadful storm of thunder, lightning, and rain; which continued, at intervals, throughout the day. It afterwards was fair and brilliant till the 19th, when we had another tremendous thunder-storm, which commenced at mid-day and continued upwards of four hours; the lightning was extremely vivid, the thunder loud and appalling, and rain fell in torrents. From the 14th till the end of the month, the weather was remarkably hot, and after the last thunder-storm we had some heavy rains; the average temperature $62^{\circ}.1$ is the highest since 1808, when that of the same month was 64° .

August.—The weather was exceedingly favourable for the harvest, which commenced here the beginning of this month, and is the earliest we ever remember. The extreme drought experienced in the southern parts of the kingdom was scarcely felt here, and the crops were very productive. The small quantity of rain 1.85 inches fell chiefly in the nights; hence the reaping, or securing of the grain, was never interrupted a whole day.

September.—Although the quantity of rain this month, 3.66 inches, exceeds the monthly average, yet we had a sufficient portion of fair and extremely fine weather for finishing the harvest. The thermometer and barometer were, for several successive days, nearly stationary; lightning was, at times, observed in the nights.

October was extremely mild for the season; the average temperature, $53^{\circ}.4$, is upwards of 12° higher than that of the same month last year. The weather was, at times, remarkably sultry and oppressive; the quantity of rain, 3.49 inches, fell chiefly in the former part of the month. In the night of the 31st, the northern hemisphere was illuminated with an aurora borealis.

November.—The weather continued most unseasonably mild during the whole of this month. The wind, which was chiefly westerly, was always moderate, and often perfectly calm; and the weather was, on the whole, exceedingly pleasant. The summer and autumn season, this year, has been remarkable for high temperature, and exceeds

exceeds any former year, of the same period, since the commencement of this register.

December.—In the former part of this month the temperature was very variable; on the 1st the thermometer was 53°; on the 2d, 32°; and, on the 3d, 46°. The weather continued calm and pleasant, with intervals of hoar-frost and mild showers. On the 10th the ponds were coated with ice, for the first time this season. On the morning of the 15th the thermometer was as low as 26°; the 20th (thermometer 51°,) was rather stormy, with heavy rain; and on the following morning the river Eden overflowed its banks and part of the adjoining low grounds in the neighbourhood of this city. The remainder was fair, and, towards the end of the month, we had three or four days of moderate frost: during the greater part of the month, the air was marked by a dead calm, and accompanied with a light fog; but, on the whole, the weather was extremely fine for the season.

Carlisle; W. PITT.
January 2, 1819.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is with extreme pleasure I find, in a late number of your Magazine, the suggestion of a *Society for diminishing the Cruelties to Animals*, which I am persuaded would prove highly beneficial. I regret exceedingly that my situation puts it little in my power to be useful in promoting such a design; but I am encouraged to take the liberty of addressing you, by your desire to hear from those who can give any information on the subject.

An excellent novel, entitled *MORTON*, written for the purpose of promoting humanity to inferior creatures, was recently published,—and I wish to mention it to your readers, lest it should not have fallen under their notice. Though it may never be popular, yet it has been much admired, and has, in various instances, had great effect in restraining cruelty; I therefore regret that it is not generally read, and conceive that this reference to it, in your Magazine, would materially promote its circulation; while the influence of the work might be essentially useful in preparing the minds of individuals for the adoption of the society proposed.

A. B.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 322.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent, Th. N. R. (Magazine for Sept. 1815, p. 110,) uses the word *Caddis*, and may therefore be able to explain the two passages in Shakspeare, first part of Henry IV. act 2, scene 4, and Winter's Tale, act 4, scene 3, in which that word occurs; and, by doing so, relieve the commentators from the trouble of guessing.

P. H.

For the Monthly Magazine.

L'APE ITALIANA.

No. X.

Dov' ape susurrando
Nei mattutini albori
Vola suggendo i rugiadosi umori. *Guarini.*

Where the bee at early dawn
Murmuring sips the dews of morn.

GIOVANNI VILLANI continued.

LIB. VI. CAP. I.

Of the Coronation of the Emperor Frederic II. of Suabia; and of the Novelties which ensued between him and the Church: and of his Descendants: and of the Affairs of Italy.

ON St. Cecilia's day, in the year of Jesus Christ MCCXX, Frederic II., King of Sicily, and son of the Emperor Henry of Suabia, and of the Empress Constance, was crowned and consecrated Emperor at Rome, with great pomp, by Pope Honorius III. This man, at first, was a friend to the church: as indeed he was in duty bound to be, on account of the many favours and benefits he had received from her: for it was through the church that his father obtained his wife Constance, who was Queen of Sicily, and had that kingdom, together with the realm of Apulia, for her dowry. And, after the death of his father, when he was left a little child, he was guarded, and protected, and defended by the church with the care of a mother; and afterwards caused to be elected King of the Romans in opposition to Otho IV., at that time Emperor; and finally crowned Emperor, as we have just related. But he, like an ungrateful son,* regarding the church as a malevolent step-mother, rather than as a parent, shewed himself in all things a persecutor and an adversary towards her, even more than his predecessors: both he and his descendants, as we shall hereafter make mention. This Frederic reigned emperor for thirty years; and was a man of business and of great

* Figluolo d'ingratitude.

D

ability:

ability: well read,* and of a sound natural understanding. He was an universal genius, for, besides the Latin and Italian languages, he was acquainted with German, French, Greek, and Arabic; and was endowed with every shining quality. He was courteous and liberal in his donations, valiant and skilful in arms, and was greatly feared. He was much addicted to sensual indulgencies, and gave himself up to every species of corporeal pleasure, keeping many concubines and mamelukes after the manner of the Saracens, and leading a sort of Epicurean life, as not making account that there was any life after this. And this was one principal cause of his enmity to the clergy and the holy church, which he greatly reduced and injured, seizing upon her possessions and applying them to his own evil purposes; and destroying many monasteries and churches in his kingdoms of Sicily and Apulia, and all over Italy: owing either to his own vices and crimes, and to the rulers of the church, who were unable, or unwilling, to treat with him, and to allow him the just rights of the empire, or to the will of Divine Providence, because the rulers of the church were the occasion of his being born from Constance, who had been consecrated as a nun: not regarding the persecutions which his father Henry and his grandfather Frederic had carried on against the holy church.

He did many notable things in his time, for in all the principal cities of Sicily and Apulia he built strong and magnificent castles which are still remaining: as the Castello Capovano in Naples, and the tower and gates of the bridge over the river Volturno at Capua, which are very wonderful works. He made the park for hawking at the Pantano di Foggia in Apulia, and the hunting park near Gravina, together with that on the mountains of Melfi. At the former, he amused himself, in winter, in hawking; and in summer he took the diversion of hunting on the mountains. He also caused the castle of Prato to be built, and the fortress of

San Miniato: and many other notable things did he do, as we shall make mention hereafter.

By his first wife he had two sons, Henry and Conrad, both of whom, in succession, he caused to be elected Kings of the Romans in his life-time. He had also posterity by other ladies; and, from them, the Kings of Antioch derived their descent, as did also King Hersius and King Manfred, who were also enemies of the holy church.

Both he and his sons reigned with much worldly glory during their lives; but they all ended badly, and were finally extinguished, as we shall hereafter make mention.

CAP. II.

How the first War between the Pisans and Florentines began.

At the aforesaid coronation of the Emperor Frederic, splendid embassies were sent from all the cities of Italy: and among them were many persons of distinction from Florence, and also from Pisa. Now it happened, that the Florentine ambassadors were one day invited to an entertainment by a cardinal of high rank, who wished to shew them respect; and one of them, seeing a pretty lap-dog* in the room, begged it of the cardinal, who desired him to send for it whenever he pleased. The day following, the Pisan ambassadors received a similar invitation; and one of them, happening in like manner to take a fancy to the little dog, the cardinal, not recollecting that he had before given it to the Florentine ambassador, promised it also to the Pisan. After the party broke up, the Florentine ambassador sent for the little dog, which was delivered to him; and the Pisan ambassador, applying soon after, and finding that the Florentine had got it, considered himself as affronted, not being aware how it had happened. And meeting each other in the streets of Rome, a dispute arose about the dog, which brought on high words, and from words they came to blows; in which affray the Florentines came off with the worst of it, the ambassadors of Pisa having fifty soldiers with them. On hearing of this, all the Florentines that were at the courts of the pope and emperor, who were not a few in number, with Messire Odingo de' Fianti at their head, together with all those who had come out of curiosity, concerted together and attacked the ambassadors of Pisa, and took signal revenge upon them. The Pisans, ac-

* *Savio di scrittura, e di senno naturale.* There is a little ambiguity about the first expression, which may signify also, *versed in scripture*: an accomplishment of which the emperors sometimes availed themselves against the popes.—*Vide Lib. 5, Cap. 3, of our last number*: or *an able writer*: but, from its connection with the latter part of the sentence, I have rendered it as above.

* *Catellino di camera.*

ordingly, wrote home an account of the insult and violence done to them by the Florentines; on which the magistracy, of that city, immediately caused all the merchandize of the Florentines at that time in Pisa, which was very considerable, to be seized.* In the hope of regaining the property of their merchants, the Florentines sent many embassies to Pisa, entreating them, out of regard to the long friendship which had subsisted between the cities, to restore their merchandize: but the Pisans would not consent, alleging, that the said merchandize had been disposed of. At last the Florentines came down so low in their demands, that they requested the Pisans to send them the same number of bales of rubbish, or any thing whatever, merely to save their honour. If they refused to do this, the Florentines declared that all amity between them must be at an end, and that war would be commenced: and in this state matters remained for some time. The Pisans, however, in their pride, imagined themselves to be masters both by land and sea; and they therefore returned answer to the Florentines, that, whenever they chose to send an army against them, they would meet them half-way. The Florentines, therefore, unable any longer to endure the disgrace and injury done to them by the Pisans, commenced hostilities against them.

This account of the cause and commencement of the war aforesaid, we have truly learned from some of our elder citizens, whose fathers were present at these transactions, and who had heard them make mention of the same.

CAP. III.

How the Pisans were Discomfited by the Florentines at Castello Del Bosco.

It came to pass in the year of Christ MCCXXII, that the Florentines equipped an expedition against the city of Pisa. They left Florence in the month of July; and the Pisans, as they had promised, came to meet them at a place called Castello del Bosco in the territory of Pisa. Here they drew up in front of each other; and had a great battle on

* The whole maritime commerce of Florence was at that time carried on through Pisa, which is situated at the mouth of the Arno, near the sea; and, it was owing to this, that the Pisans treated the Florentines so haughtily, supposing them to be at their mercy. The port of Leghorn was constructed by the grand Dukes of Tuscany some centuries after.

the twenty-first of July, in the aforesaid year. In the end, the Pisans were discomfited by the Florentines, and great numbers of them were killed; and as many as thirteen hundred of the principal inhabitants of Pisa were taken prisoners, and brought in bonds to Florence. And thus their pride, and arrogance, and ingratitude, met, through Divine Providence, with its just chastisement.

We have spoken thus at length concerning this matter of the Florentines and Pisans, in order that it may be known to every one, that all the war and dissension which afterwards ensued, and which was the cause of so much danger, adversity, and bloodshed, to all Italy, and more especially to Tuscany; and to the cities of Florence and Pisa, arose from so trifling a thing as the beauty of a dog: *which we may say was the devil in the shape of a dog*,* of so great mischief was he the cause, as we shall hereafter make mention.

CAP. XXX.

Of a great Miracle which happened in Spain.

About this time (MCCXXXVIII.) there happened a great miracle in Spain worthy of particular notice, and to be had in great reverence by every Christian; and though it is to be found in other chronicles, we shall not omit to commemorate it in this.

During the reign of Ferdinand, King of Castile, and of Spain,† as a Jew was digging away a bank, in the neighbourhood of Toledo, to enlarge his vineyard, he found in the earth a large stone; which appeared, externally, quite solid and without any crack. On breaking it, however, the Jew found the said stone hollow within; and, in the cavity, exactly fitted as it were to the stone, he found a book, the leaves of which were like very thin pieces of wood. It was, in bulk, about the size of a Psalter, and was written in three languages, Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, containing an account of the world in three divisions, from Adam to Antichrist, together with the characters of men who should live in those several times. At the beginning of the third world, or age, it said thus: *in this third world shall be born the son of*

* *Il quale si puo dire che fosse il diavolo in ispezie di cagnuolo.*

† Ferdinand III., one of the saints of the Romish Calendar. He was contemporary with, and related to, Louis IX. (St. Louis) of France.

God, of a virgin named Mary, who shall suffer death for the human race. The Jew, on reading this, straightway became a Christian, with all his family, and was baptized. And it was also written, at the end of the said book, that it should be found in the time when King Ferdinand should reign in Castile. This miracle, which was witnessed by many persons worthy of credit, was related to the king, and recorded with great reverence. And the said book was carefully deposited and translated; and many great and true prophecies were found therein: so that, it must be supposed, that it was the will of God that this extraordinary thing should be brought to light: a similar miracle occurred under Constantine VI., which are so many supports and confirmations of our faith.*

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ON the first introduction of the gas-lights to the streets of the metropolis, by Mr. Windsor, some fourteen years ago, it certainly did not meet with that support which it deserved. Like most national improvements, the inventor, who ought to have been upheld and supported by the public, was suffered to be neglected and go to ruin, whilst others stepped in and reaped the fruits of his long labour and lost property.—However, as every great invention of public utility and economy must work its way into public notice and support, so it has proved by the gas-lights.

It now, however, merits inquiry, whether, as an individual can brew his own beer as well as he can be supplied from a public brewery, he might not make his own gas; or, if that should be an obstacle, there are needy men enough, who would find it to their advantage to do it for them?

It appears that Mr. Monteith, of Polloch Shaws, introduced it into his cotton-manufactory many years ago, and still continues it. Its great saving to him appears in the subsequent statement.

One hundred and forty-five candles, to burn three hours, will require 242 for five hours, the time the gas burnt,—at 1½d. each, makes 11. 10s. 3d. If four hours per day be the averaged time of artificial light during the winter, the following is

* I have before observed, that the early Italian writers abound with grammatical inaccuracies; but I do not wish, unnecessarily, to alter even their singularities.

the difference of expense for a week; taking no notice of the coal put into the retort, as on them there is, if any thing, a saving to the proprietors:—

| | | | |
|---|---|----|----|
| 4 cwt. of coal will serve the furnace six nights | £ | s. | d. |
| Allow for labour in charging the retort, and keeping fire to the furnace..... | 0 | 1 | 6½ |
| | 0 | 6 | 0 |

Total.....0 7 6½

| | | | |
|---|---|---|----|
| To give the same number of lights from candles for six nights, it will require 1158, at 1½d. each | 7 | 4 | 9 |
| Deduct..... | 0 | 7 | 6½ |

Saving6 17 2½

The Journal of Science and Arts, No. 1 and 2, states that lights by candle, which cost 2000l. may be better supplied by gas for 600l. including all other expenses, and that when coals were one-third dearer than at the present time.

A. E. I.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SEEING accidentally, in your Magazine for May last, a letter from "A Father," describing the case of his son, who is afflicted with the scrofula, I would recommend to his notice a book, entitled, "An Essay on the Nature and Cure of Scrophulous Disorders," by the late John Morley, esq. of Halstead, in Essex. It was printed in 1790, for James Buckland, No. 57, Paternoster-row, London; it contains a variety of cases in the above disorder, with the methods of cure; and it is very probable something might be found in it that would be useful.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHILE the great increase of robberies and other crimes is shocking to contemplate, and almost excuses the severity of the criminal laws, it ought to be considered, that at no former period were distress and poverty so severely experienced as within the last few years. Hundreds have sunk into the grave, rather than commit any crime, unknown, unpitied, in silent despair; great numbers have perished for want in the streets of London and elsewhere, without offering to steal a morsel of food; and innumerable instances have occurred of unfortunate persons, who have known better days, expiring by their own hands, rather than beg, steal, or associate with the refuse of society

in

in the parish work-house! Little are the rich and prosperous aware of the sufferings of extreme poverty, of the pangs of hunger, and the tortures of witnessing a family of children crying in vain for bread! Surely great allowances should be made for such offenders: it is shocking to humanity that so many persons should have the cruelty to prosecute starving wretches: the laws are most unequal and cruel in inflicting the same punishment for crimes of such different magnitude, as petty theft and those attended with atrocious cruelty.

A. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ACCORDING to the present practice of physic, we are to be cured of all our diseases only by taking the most deadly poisons, viz. arsenic, henbane, calomel, aconite, digitalis, hemlock, &c.; and these frightful remedies are entrusted to be compounded by ignorant shopmen and boys, who may easily mistake, if not the drug, the quantities in a prescription; which mistake may quickly send the patient off the stage. This physic, also, is to be administered by nurses, who perhaps cannot read the directions sent with these poisons. I myself knew a lady, who, being directed to take one pill of henbane, thought she should be well sooner if she took two; and thus made her exit by her own mistake. Another lady, who had a night-draught to take; the nurse poured out, by mistake, another whole bottle of what was to be given by a few drops; and, if the patient had not known by the taste that it was laudanum, she too would have made a hasty exit. It is self-evident how greatly these mistakes must swell the bills of mortality. Calomel has slain its thousands, and will continue its ravages till the mighty tyrant Fashion commands a change: for in physic the tyrant is not less despotic than in all the follies of life.

A few hints on the subject may be salutary; and the Editor, by inserting them in the *Monthly Magazine*, may save some lives, and will certainly oblige one of its purchasers. E. P.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IAM induced to send you a brief description of a book I have had in my possession for some years, allowed by all who have seen it to be a great

curiosity. It is a brass book or tablet, consisting of four leaves, folding into each other after the manner of a screen, and divided into four compartments, each representing some incidents in our Saviour's life, with characters; which, if they could be decyphered, are no doubt illustrative of the events they are intended to represent. The figures, which are all raised, and in excellent preservation, are supposed to represent the appearance of the angel Gabriel to Mary; the visit of the wise men to Jesus; the presentation of Jesus in the Temple; Simeon blessing Jesus; John baptizing Jesus; the Transfiguration; the entrance of Jesus into Jerusalem; Christ cleansing the lepers; Jesus disputing with the doctors; the Ascension; Christ raising the widow's son: there are five other squares, but nothing sufficiently prominent to warrant any conjecture what they are designed to represent. Besides these, on the top of each leaf, which is of a gothic form, there are four other designs; but of which, except the first, representing the crucifixion, no conjecture can be formed; on the outside is a kind of ornamental frontispiece, with a number of characters interspersed.

Should you think the foregoing description worthy a place in your highly useful miscellany, I have enclosed an engraving of one of the leaves, for the inspection of the curious at your office.

Ipswich.

F. J. HOOKER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THAT youth may be kept in perfect subordination, and their faculties developed with superior efficacy without the assistance of corporal punishment, is a fact which has been so frequently demonstrated by various philanthropic individuals during the last twelve or fifteen years, that I would not have attempted to occupy your pages with the subject, had I not found, in your October number, a correspondent gravely enquiring concerning the possibility of the fact.

The system, (if it deserves the name,) which is generally pursued in the government of day-schools, is neither more nor less than downright despotism: a succession of arbitrary, capricious, and often unreasonable commands, are imposed upon the pupil, and punctual performance expected; whilst the little trembler has no other motive to stimulate him to the discharge of his toilsome duty than unmingled fear of corporal punishment! Is this the philosophy of the nineteenth century!

century! Is there not a more powerful passion in the human mind which may be made to answer the purposes of the preceptor, lighten the labours of the pupil, and strew with flowers the path that leads to the temple of learning? Oh yes—

“The love of praise,—an honorable thirst.”

But neither a few encomiums, bestowed in a moment of transient good humour, and withheld when “the day’s disasters” are visible “in the morning’s face,” the annual prize-medal or pen of silver, nor the praises of a Christmas circle bestowed upon the neat ciphering-book of master John, and the astonishing flourishes of his erudite master, will ever accomplish this desirable object. A regular system must be adopted and invariably adhered to,—a system which will ensure to merit its daily and hourly rewards and distinctions; and, to dullness and indolence, corresponding obscurity and disgrace. A school is a sort of kingdom in miniature, and the same principles will serve for the proper government of both; the most important of which I conceive to be these:—laws, mild in spirit, and equally but strictly administered; ample employment for every member of the community; and sure rewards for industry and talent. Here is the desideratum of the old hurly-burly system; the teacher finds it impossible to employ his pupils one-tenth part of their time, without overburdening himself. When I say this, it will, perhaps, appear an exaggerated statement to those who are not skilled in the mysteries of school-government; but it is a truth which may be easily demonstrated. The master of a day-school, (to which class of seminaries these remarks are intended principally to apply,) if he feel the least propensity to indulge himself occasionally with the once-vulgar pastime of eating, must have, at least, forty pupils: this number may, possibly, nett him nearly one hundred pounds a year; to maintain and pay an assistant, out of such an income, is not to be thought of, he alone must be the atlas of the concern. Out of the six hours during which the school is open, we will suppose, and it is a very liberal supposition, he devotes five, without interruption, to the instruction of his pupils: three hundred, divided by forty, gives seven and a-half minutes for the tuition of each boy; in which time he is to be taught reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, book-keeping, mensuration,

and all the long list of *et cæteras*, which usually adorns the card or bill of terms! The tutor who could perform, by the old system, one-half of what he is obliged to profess, might laugh to scorn the Indian jugglers and the admirable Crichton! The fact is, boys learn comparatively little or nothing at the generality of day-schools: if they are able to scrawl a stiff unformed hand, spell five words with only four blunders, and produce a neat ciphering-book without being able to solve one question which it contains; this is about the sum of the attainments with which they enter the world. But to recur to the subject of discipline:—Whilst the master is endeavouring to make the best of these seven and a-half minutes for the benefit of one pupil, what are the other thirty-nine doing? If they are not playing at leap-frog, it is only because they have the fear of birch before their eyes: employment is out of the question, the master, as I have before shewn, dares not give them much of that, because he cannot do so without overburdening himself. The consequence of this is, he endeavours to give the semblance of learning where he finds it impossible to communicate the substance; and, as the parents of the majority of his pupils are probably unable to judge of the progress of their children, the chances are so far in his favour, and he is just able to keep famine from the door. I hope I shall not give offence to any well-meaning member of the profession by these unrestrained observations; the fault belongs not to them, but to the system.

I fear I shall occupy too much of your miscellany, but, having thus freely pointed out the defects of the prevailing system, I feel it incumbent upon me to suggest a remedy. I recommend then at once, with that confidence which conviction, founded on experience, inspires, an extended application of the Lancasterian principles—principles which are immutable, because they are founded in human nature. Divide your school into classes; appoint a teacher or monitor to each, selected from the ablest and most orderly of your pupils; supply them with lesson-books, properly prepared; let the little emoluments and distinctions which you have previously annexed to certain performances be attainable by all. The labour of teaching being thus divided, every boy may be kept in full employment, whilst the master will be at leisure to survey and regulate

regulate the whole. The result will be perfect subordination, and the most active industry throughout the school; and, so far from being obliged to have recourse to corporal punishment, if I may judge from my own daily experience, you will very seldom find occasion for any punishment whatever.

With respect to the progress of the pupil under this mode of tuition; I have no hesitation in asserting, that he will acquire more knowledge in one year, than he possibly can under the old burly-burly system in two; and that knowledge will be radical. Here is no opportunity of fobbing, as the boys term it; for, as all are employed at the same moment, and all striving for the pre-eminence, no one is either at liberty or inclined to perform the duties of another. The consequence is, that, to avoid the disgrace of remaining at the bottom of his class, and to attain the honor and emolument of reaching the head of it, each individual endeavours to make himself master of the subject before him.

There is another important advantage belonging to this system—it saves the expence of assistants: one person is competent to the management of two or three hundred children, or more, and is consequently enabled to divide the advantages between himself and the public.

The co-operation of parents, however desirable, is an advantage which the experienced teacher cannot calculate upon; and, fortunately, the system which I recommend, renders it, comparatively, a matter of little importance: there is ample time, during school-hours,—for studying all the necessary lessons, and learning by this method is so highly attractive to the pupils, that the difficulty is not to get them to attend school, but to induce them to stay away. One of my boys positively declined accompanying his father in a chaise to Edmonton fair, that he might not even temporarily lose his rank in the class.

Permit an entire stranger to add his humble testimony to the excellence of Sir Richard Phillips's series of School-books, and the interrogative system annexed thereto; they are, indeed, calculated to work wonders upon the rising generation.

J. FITCH.

Old-Road, Stepney;

Oct. 30, 1818.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE various meanings of a Greek or Latin word, as used by classic

authors, generally speaking, appear to have more or less a connection with each other. In other words, there may generally be found a parent meaning which will comprehend all the other secondary meanings of the word. That this is an indisputable fact will appear evident, even to the most superficial enquirer into the theory of language. What I wish particularly to submit to the consideration of your readers is, the frequent exceptions which are met with in the classic writers to this general rule. A Greek or Latin author will sometimes use a word in a variety of senses, completely inconsistent and contradictory to each other. The word *ευχομαι* will afford a satisfactory illustration. The primary signification of this word is, to pray: but it also is frequently used in the sense of boasting. Homer, and the Greek tragedians, will furnish numerous examples. In the New Testament, (though the word is there used several times,) I believe *ευχομαι* does not once occur in the sense of boasting. Now, I ask, how should a word, whose primary meaning is praying, which is an act of humiliation and submission, come to signify boasting, which is an act of conceit and arrogance?*

I have heard an explication of the difficulty attempted, which, to me, does not appear satisfactory. The ancients, it has been said, were accustomed to use boasting language in their supplications to their divinities. Homer often puts such language into the mouths of his heroes, as II: I. v. 37, *κ. τ. λ.* and II. v. 412, *κ. τ. λ.* and hence boasting became intimately connected with praying; and the Greek word, which expressed the one, might with propriety express the other.

The words *καί* in Greek, and *et* in Latin, furnish additional illustrations of the remarks above made. Both signify *and*, which Mr. Horne Tooke has proved to be nothing more than *add*; and both signify also *but*, which has been proved by the same eminent philologist to be nothing more than *be out*. How should the same words imply addition and subtraction? J.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAD your correspondent Idiot (Magazine for Oct, 1815, p. 222,)

* It is worthy of remark, that the word arrogance, which is almost synonymous with boasting, is derived from a Latin word, which signifies asking or praying.

read

read Bishop Jewel's letter on the subject of marrying a wife's sister, he, perhaps, would not have so dogmatically pronounced that such marriages are not forbidden by the Levitical law. But, whether they be forbidden by that law or not, it is certain that they are voidable by our law; and I cannot see how a woman can consider herself as a wife who is daily liable to a process, which will declare her only a concubine, and will bastardise her children.

P. H.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BEG to recommend the following remedy for chilblains:—Crude sal-ammoniac one ounce, vinegar half-a-pint; dissolve, and bathe the part, if not yet broken, two or three times a-day. If sal-ammoniac is not at hand, alum or common salt will do, but not so effectually. If the chilblains are of very long continuance, and obstinate, touch them with equal parts of liquid opodeldoc (*linimentum saponis*), and tincture of Spanish flies, or rather less of the latter. If the chilblains break, poultice or dress them with basilicon, and add turpentine if necessary. MEDICUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

VARIOUS have been the causes assigned for the production of gout, and all of them erroneous; as it appears by the following statement of facts—that gout proceeds from one cause, the acid of wine, or of cyder. That good eating is not productive of gout, is proved by the middling classes, tradesmen, farmers, &c. who eat of animal food plentifully, never having the disease, unless inherited from wine-drinking fathers. That want of exercise does not produce gout, is proved by the sedentary poor—mechanics, tailors, shoemakers, &c. never having the disease: that exercise, and a spare diet, do not prevent the disease, is proved by its frequency among the peasantry in the cyder counties. Many gentlemen of gouty constitutions have subdued the disease, by abstaining from wine, though they have indulged in luxurious eating; and to their comparative temperance in wine-drinking, is to be attributed the almost total exemption of females from the disease.

Intemperate malt-liquor drinkers suffer from one train of symptoms and spirit-drinkers from another, but they

never have the gout; therefore it is clearly proved that the acid of wine, or of cyder, is necessary for the production of the disease in the climate of Great Britain. VERITAS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

FOXIANA;

Consisting of Selections from the Speeches of the late C. J. Fox.

84. WASHINGTON.

AND here, sir, I cannot help alluding to the president of the United States, General Washington, a character whose conduct has been so different from that which has been pursued by the ministers of this country. How infinitely wiser must appear the spirit and principles manifested in his late address to congress, than the policy of modern European courts. Illustrious man! deriving honour less from the splendour of his situation than from the dignity of his mind, before whom all borrowed greatness sinks into insignificance, and all the potentates of Europe, (excepting the members of our royal family,) become little and contemptible. He has had no occasion to have recourse to any tricks of policy or acts of alarm; his authority has been sufficiently supported by the same means by which it was acquired, and his conduct has uniformly been characterised by wisdom, moderation, and firmness.

I cannot help, indeed, admiring the wisdom and fortune of this great man: by the phrase "fortune," I mean not, in the smallest degree, to derogate from his merit. But, notwithstanding his extraordinary talents and exalted integrity, it must be considered as singularly fortunate, that he should have experienced a lot which so seldom falls to the portion of humanity, and have passed through such a variety of scenes without stain and without reproach. It must, indeed, create astonishment, that, placed in circumstances so critical, and filling for a series of years a station so conspicuous, his character should never once have been called in question; that he should, in no one instance, have been accused either of improper insolence or of mean submission in his transactions with foreign nations. For him it has been reserved to run the race of glory, without experiencing the smallest interruption to the brilliancy of his career.

Happy Americans, while the whirlwind spreads desolation over one quarter of

undergo a trial of an opposite nature. But in every instance he was alike true to his character; and, in moments of extreme bodily pain and approaching dissolution, when it might be expected that a man's every feeling would be concentrated in his personal sufferings,—his every thought occupied by the awful event impending,—even in these moments he put by all selfish considerations: kindness to his friends was the sentiment still uppermost in his mind; and he employed himself, to the last hour of his life, in making the most considerate arrangements for the happiness and comfort of those who were to survive him. While in the enjoyment of prosperity, he had learned and practised all those milder virtues which adversity alone is supposed capable of teaching; and in the hour of pain and approaching death, he had that calmness and serenity which are thought to belong exclusively to health of body and a mind at ease.

92. OPINIONS.

Mr. Fox said, it was his sentiment, that, let a man be a native of France, or of England, or of any other country, observe but the duties of good neighbourhood, and submission to the laws, he ought never to be molested for his opinions, in what corner of the world soever he should retire for refuge. Crimes alone could bring him under the judicial cognizance of any just government. To deny any man, be his condition or rank what it might, or coming from whatever part of the globe, the rights of hospitality for his political principles, would be cruel, cowardly, and totally unworthy of the British character.

93. WORDS.

It must always be remembered that words are very fleeting, very liable to misconception, and to be imperfectly reported; that, in short, they are of little or no value, unless when they are accompanied by acts.

94. WILLIAM III.

King William was unquestionably a great man; I may say the greatest that ever filled the throne of this or any other country.

95. BLACKSTONE.

With regard to Blackstone, I beg, in the first instance, to differ from his authority as a great constitutional writer, and to state that the municipal law is laid down by him with uncommon perspicuity, and that he dilates upon it with great eloquence. I also admit, that his purity of style I particularly admire.

He is distinguished as much for simplicity and strength as any writer in the English language. He is perfectly free from all gallicisms and ridiculous affectations, for which so many of our modern authors and orators are so remarkable.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN this age of improvement, it is astonishing that the better ventilation of crowded rooms should not have engaged the attention of the ingenious. Any plan that could be adopted for that purpose would contribute to health and comfort beyond calculation. A volume might be filled with describing the deleterious effects of contaminated and heated air on the human body: most probably the great increase of nervous diseases among the higher ranks of late years is chiefly to be attributed to that cause and late hours.

Our ancestors were hardy plants,—we are tender exotics: they were content with seeing a few friends at a time, with a few candles; had open fire-places, window frames and doors that admitted fresh air in abundance; went to bed and rose early. We crowd our rooms to suffocation, and light them to dazzling; have stove-grates, double doors, air-tight windows, and double carpets and curtains; live at night and sleep by day. The pleasure in attending public places and private parties is greatly diminished, if not entirely destroyed, by the oppressive effects of heat and bad air.* Some method of introducing pure oxygen gas, by means of pipes, into crowded rooms, would be the most effectual means of restoring the atmosphere: Dr. Darwin has suggested the idea in his *Zoonomia*.

Rumford's stove grates diminish the consumption of coal at the expense of health and comfort, and rooms are rendered intolerably hot; a few frosty days in severe winters excepted. Some more recent inventions seem to threaten the total exclusion of fresh air by the chimney.

The immense importance of pure air to health is shewn by the pallid, debilitated appearance of persons crowded together in workshops and manufacto-

* Every person and every candle consumes the vital principle in a gallon of air in a minute: how immense, therefore, must be the demand in crowded rooms for a constant fresh supply!

ries: poor country children and labourers, though not near so well fed, are, nevertheless, infinitely better-looking; and how different is the swarthy complexion of the London carmen and others to the ruddy-cheeked country peasant! The Dutch are a striking proof of the good effects of cool rooms and warm clothing; coughs and colds being very rare in Holland, notwithstanding the dampness of the climate. English ladies would do well to preserve warmth by more clothing, instead of heated rooms. In Germany, where apartments are violently heated by stoves, coughs and colds are as prevalent as in England.

A. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A GENTLEMAN in the neighbourhood of Burntisland has completely succeeded in taming a seal: its singularities daily continue to attract the curiosity of strangers. It appears to possess all the sagacity of the dog, lives in its master's house, and eats from his hand: he usually takes it away with him in his fishing excursions, upon which occasion it affords no small entertainment. When thrown into the water, it will follow for miles the track of the boat; and, although thrust back by the oars, it never relinquishes its purpose. Indeed it struggles so hard to regain its seat, that one would imagine its fondness for its master had entirely overcome the natural predilection for its native element.—*Edinburgh Weekly Journal.*

The above paragraph corroborates the account of a Newfoundland dog having suckled two young seals, which fact (from a gentleman of the strictest veracity, the owner of the dog,) was sent to the Editor of the Monthly Magazine by the writer. When mentioned to some persons, who seem to consider animals as mere machines, incapable of imbibing new habits, an incredulous expression of countenance has mortified the relater; and another instance was so questioned, that it was quite suppressed, till corroborated by a similar case, so notorious as to enforce belief.

Five-and-thirty years ago the writer frequently saw a young horse, which preferred roasted or boiled meat to grass and corn. His dam was killed by an unfortunate accident, when the foal was five weeks old: he was fed by the dairy-maid with cow's milk, and soon familiarly followed her to the

kitchen. He began to gnaw bones in mere playfulness, but his carnivorous taste was not suspected, till the remains of a piece of roast-beef, set to cool in the pantry-window, was carried away. Nobody imputed the theft to the colt; and the housekeeper, determined to convict the pilferer, watched while another bit of meat was left in the same spot from whence the beef was taken. She soon saw the colt stretch his fore feet up, till they rested on the outside of the window, take out the fragment, and gallop to a wood at some distance. She afterwards offered him slices of beef, mutton, veal, or lamb, which he accepted like a dog: he did not like pork, but all kinds of fowl or game were highly agreeable to him.

To confirm this statement by parallel evidence, permit me to remind your readers, that in different parts of India the horses in an encampment are served with boiled sheep's heads, as a mess more nutritive than grain, when they have any extraordinary fatigue to undergo. May not the whole account admit of practical application? When grain and fodder are scarce, the worst cattle might be killed, and boiled into strong soup, cutting the flesh small, among straw, hay, or other vegetable provender. During scarcity the cattle of Iceland go to the shores, and feed on fish.

B. G.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF you think the present morsel would be acceptable to any of your philosophical friends, it is much at your service; it serves to prove, as far as it goes, that heat is a specific fluid, and that it is not produced by the vibrations of ponderable matter.

Sir Humphrey Davy, in his admirable *Elements of Chemical Philosophy*, page 87, says, "If one part of steam or aqueous gas, at 212° , be mixed with six parts by weight of water at 62° , the whole of the steam will be condensed, and the temperature of the fluid will be about 212° ; so that there is an immense increase of the heat of temperature, and 900° may be considered as taken from the steam, and as added to the water."

If the terms of this fact are differently stated, it will be seen that no such inference can be drawn from it.

If one pound of water, equal to one pint, be dissolved in fluidium (which may be measured, but cannot be weigh-

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ed), and converted into steam at 212° , it will occupy a space equal to 1800 pints: divide these terms by six, and we have 300 pints of steam at 212° , and one pint of water at 62° ; which being mixed, the whole of the steam will be condensed, and the temperature of the fluid will be about 212° : so that there is an increase of temperature of 150° , which may be considered as taken from the steam, and as added to the water, and which is by no means wonderful when we consider this effect is produced by the agency of $299\frac{1}{2}$ pints of that imponderable substance, the matter of heat, or fluidum, being set free; a small part of which is received by the water, the remainder passing in all directions through the sides of the vessel.

Birmingham.

J. LUCKCOCK.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I CANNOT but wish that your correspondent P. M. had entered into a fuller investigation of the subject, in what he says in the way of objection to what I advanced, in a former number, upon the inefficacy of sleep in cases of insanity; it being of great consequence, in the treating of diseases, that we should clearly distinguish betwixt causes and effects. I well know it is the general opinion, and it once was mine, that composed and sound sleep is the cause of convalescence in these cases; it is now my opinion that it is only the effect. I am not of a temper to be at all displeased with those that shall prove that I am wrong in any of my opinions; but when they are founded upon careful and repeated observations, conviction of error is the more difficult.

P. M. is content to abandon the idea of drawing any certain conclusions from uncertain reasoning, and to rest his opinion upon having detected a fallacy in my attempt to support my opinion from observations; but, upon a perusal of my letter, he will find that he has misunderstood me: I never said that I had drawn any conclusion from observing the effects of insanity when the patient was asleep; I never once thought of drawing any conclusions from my observations of the insane while asleep; for I never found that, in this state, there was any visible difference betwixt the insane and the sane. I simply said, that I had drawn my conclusions from observing the effects of sleep upon the insane; which is very different. I

have, in a great number of instances, been particular in observing the patient's state previous to falling asleep, and immediately after awaking, and have come to one important conclusion, viz. that the patient's being as well or better immediately after awaking out of sound sleep, is a symptom of permanent convalescence, but not the cause of it; for, if it were, we might expect that the patient would be uniformly better immediately after sound sleep,—and the very opposite of this is often the case. Nor can I agree that sleep suspends the cause of insanity, entertaining, as I do, an opinion that insanity is simply the effect of a diseased action, or rather a diseased habit of the involuntary thoughts and mental feelings, which is occasioned by a morbid excitement of the nervous system; and it is admitted that nervous disorder, in its incipient state, increases more while the patient is asleep than when awake, or, in other words, that “nervous irritability accumulates during sleep.”

Much has been written upon the means of escaping from the danger occasioned by fires, and much that may prove useful; for, certainly, the more we reason and think on the means of averting a danger, the more fruitful we shall be in expedients in a real emergency. A few weeks since, a female was burnt to death at Liverpool; she had time to escape out of the window, but had not resolution to throw herself down. If any of the useless spectators had been regular readers of the *Monthly Magazine*, it must have occurred to them, that, if they had held out a feather-bed by the four corners, it would have given the poor affrighted creature confidence, and a chance for escaping with life; but, unless those engaged at a fire have had experience, or have previously thought and conversed upon the subject, there is always a want of the necessary presence of mind.

It is very obvious, that, at the commencement of a fire, other means, besides the application of water, may prove effectual for extinguishing it, such as casting upon it ashes, or sand, or earth, or any wet substance that may be at hand. Yet, when water is not to be had, how stupidly the people stand, and do nothing, and lament that nothing can be done. I lately saw a low-roofed thatched cottage on fire, and, though there was water within fifty yards of it, and a number of people to carry

carry it, and throw it high enough, yet it would have been burned to the ground, but for the expedient of three or four of the men taking spades, and casting earth upon the roof: this remaining where it was cast, and, stopping the current of air, was the principal means of the fire being got under, and of saving the cottage, with most part of the humble furniture, and a great number of children from being turned out.

But, for one that suffers from actual fire, ten thousand suffer from the dread of fire; and, as a means of preventing either, all houses should have fire-proof stairs,—(I could not live in a house that had not fire-proof stairs;) and, as a means of escape, the single rope recommended by one of your correspondents is, I think, by far the best; the rope to have knots or tufts of worsted, or tow, at the distance of from every nine inches to twelve. Every bed-room to be furnished with one coiled up, and one end made fast near a window, and the coil ready to be thrown out, so as to unfold itself in the fall: the whole might be covered with a piece of furniture, so as to be no eye-sore.

Spring Vale, Stone. T. BAKEWELL.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE frequently regarded, as too much tinctured with mysticism, the suggestions of grammarians concerning the probable origin of the terms *verse* and *stanza*, as employed in poetic compositions.

Mr. Grant says, "A *verse* is a line of poetry, consisting of a certain definite series of emphatic syllables and unemphatic." Certain numbers of syllables are said to be named *feet*, "because, by their aid, the voice steps along, as it were, through the verse in a measured pace." The Greeks may have derived their notions of *rhythm* (as depending on *thesis* and *arsis*,) from the action of *walking* or *dancing*; and hence, probably, the introduction of the term *foot* into their prosody. Hence also, perhaps, the application of the term *verse* or *term* to a certain denomination of poetical measure, at the close of which we *turn* to the beginning of another; and, on similar principles, *strophe*, or *turning*, appears to have been applied to a complete specimen of the varied measures of a poem: a word indicating a different modification of action, but corresponding to our old term *stave*, and the modern

Italian word *stanza* or *stand*, generally applied to such portions as indicate the completion of all the varieties, where there may be supposed to be a *halt* or *stand*, and thence a return to the commencement of a similar series." (Gram. p. 382.)

Professor Barron says, "Verse is an artificial modulation of the lines of the composition," (Lectures ii. p. 124;) and Dr. Blair passes it over in a general description of poetry.

Dr. Fry, in his *Pantography*, gives a *Specimen of Ancient British Poetry*, (reprinted at p. 294 of Stower's Printer's Grammar,) graved on sticks or rods, —a method that appears to have been common in the early ages, as the prophet Ezekiel refers thereto, chap. xxxvii. v. 16-20. These sticks were cut either square or triangular, according to the nature of the composition, as consisting of triads, or of four-line stanzas; the former also being employed for general subjects. A series of these sticks were fixed, like bars, into two vertical rods or sticks, the end of each alternate stick being outside the vertical connecting stick, that the reader might thereby turn the graved stick, to read each line in regular succession. Now, as at the conclusion of each line it became needful to turn the stick, in order that the next line might be obvious, I am of opinion that the term *verse*, in poetry, originated in this employment of the stick (*verto, verse, to turn*). Again, when all the lines on the stick had been read, it would be requisite to commence afresh with another; and the one read would be left to stand in a certain position for another reading. Now, from this may have come the modern *stanza*; but it cannot be doubted, I think, that hence originated the old term *stave*, (still occasionally heard in village chapels,) to denote the number of lines written together; and, formerly, the whole of what was written on one stick. There cannot be a doubt that our separation of stanzas has originated herein. And, when we hear writers on *belles lettres* mentioning the structure of language, of verses, &c. we must imagine that the reference was primarily to some corresponding arrangement.

I think the above is a more probable origin of the words than any I have seen; and, if you regard the remarks as calculated to benefit your readers, you will insert them.

S. SHAW.

Hunley Grammar-School.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.
THE GERMAN STUDENT.
 No. VI.

DURING the sixteenth century arose in Germany the additional universities of Wittenberg, Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, Königsberg, Jena, Marburg, Helmstadt, Altdorf, Gratz, and Paderborn. To the pernicious multiplicity of these institutions may be ascribed the want of a public or national spirit in German literature. The genius of the country, diffused over a wide and faint galaxy, could not bring attention to settle on any one local constellation of these satellites of preferment. A pedantic character of writing was another necessary consequence: where every man of letters had a professorship for his eventual object, every book aimed at the exhaustive completeness of a course of lectures, and every opinion was promulgated with the dictatorial dogmatism of a doctor. Publishing in Latin became the fashion among these professors, because it announced the ambition of European reputation. But a foreign diction is unfavourable to domestic instruction; this Latin learning flourished, like an exotic in a flower-pot, with barren fragrance: there was no earth about in which to cast its seeds. Numerous and heavy tomes crept with slow perseverance through the press, to attain only the notice of professional men. Erudition performed her most difficult feats, for the sake of the toil still more than of the praise. The vernacular public removed unmoved, and gazed at the labours of authorship, as Londoners at the opera, which has subsisted for a century without provoking the addition of a single stock-play to our English national drama. Leibnitz was the most illustrious ornament of this Latin age of Germany.

At length, in 1748, J. C. Gottsched, who had for the previous fourteen years been professor of logic at Leipzig, published a thick German Grammar. The Germans are not an imitative, but they are a listening, people: they can do nothing without directions, and anything with them. As soon as Gottsched's Rules for writing German correctly had made their appearance, every body began to write German. Wolf, Baumgarten, Semler, published in German their lectures on jurisprudence, æsthetics, and theology. Swiss writers began to translate into German the *Spectator*, and many other English clas-

sics. Sulzer wrote a theory of the poetic art; and, as if for this again nothing but a directory was wanting, poets began to blossom by the dozen in Hamburg, Leipzig, Zurich, and to fill the local periodical publications with offerings on the altars of the Muses. Of the versifiers who now arose, many will require some detail of attention, as they assert the rank of European classics.

HAGEDORN.

In 1708 was born at Hamburg, on the 23d of April, Frederic Hagedorn: his father was a sort of consul, or resident, there, on behalf of the Danish court, and was hospitable to men of letters. The son was placed at the gymnasium of Hamburg during his boyhood, and removed at seventeen to the university of Jena, where he studied the law. Before the requisite terms were completed, his father died in disappointing circumstances, and some interest was necessary to make any provision for the young man. Baron Sochlenthal, however, who was going to London as ambassador from the court of Copenhagen, accepted Hagedorn as his secretary, and took him in 1729 over to England. There he acquired the English language so readily, as twice to have published in it statements connected with his official business. In 1731, Hagedorn returned with the recalled minister to Hamburg, and found himself left there without employment. His taste for English literature in general, and his passion for the poetry of Pope, led him to attempt various translations, which were deservedly applauded; a paraphrase of the *Universal Prayer* is the earliest of his remaining poems. These exertions, which led on to various original compositions, drew the attention of the British factory at Hamburg, (an institution which began in the thirteenth century, at the time of the Anseatic League,) and he became attached as secretary to this mercantile company, with a yearly salary of a hundred pounds. In this situation he continued quietly content, doing his work at the regular hours, and employing his leisure as regularly in adding to his stock of reading and of composition. In 1738 he published a volume of fables, which were well received; and was preparing a collective edition of his works in 1754, when he died unexpectedly, with a book in his hand. Friendship for his brother, who was employed in Saxony, and with whom he corresponded assiduously, especially on the theory

theory of the fine arts, (Christian Louis Hagedorn had published "On Painting,") was the strongest of his affections: but to a surgeon named Carpser, with whom he associated much, he was also warmly attached. His works were collected in three octavo volumes, of which the first contains, "Moral Poems and Epigrams;" the second, "Fables and Tales;" and the third, "Odes and Songs." A dissertation on the songs of the Greeks forms an elegant appendix. As the greater part of Hagedorn's poems are translations, and not peculiarly happy ones, from English originals, it is little worth while to give specimens, or enter on individual criticisms. Of his unborrowed effusions, the "Merry Soap-boiler" is perhaps versified with most vivacity and grace. His rhimed panegyric of Hobbes indicates a diplomatic liberality of sentiment.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN reply to an enquirer, who puts five queries on the human hair, I shall beg leave to make a few observations; and first, by way of preface, it may be deemed necessary to say something concerning the nature of the article itself. A single hair, viewed through a microscope, will be seen to have a rugged outward appearance, and inward a hollow tube, filled with a fine balsamic fluid, derived from the pores of the skin, and designed by Nature to serve a two-fold purpose,—its nourishment and the production of its colour; in the same manner as plants and vegetables receive their nutriment from the earth; with this exception, that, when the tree dies, the branches also die, unless any of the shoots take root and become independent of their parent shrub; whereas, the human hair will continue to flourish for a considerable time after life is extinct.

Now, as this fluid is said to be composed of five different elements or bodies, each possessing some peculiar principle or virtue, it is but natural to suppose, that a superabundance or lack of one or more of these will, in general, determine its strength or its weakness. In this way, and in no other, can I account why "one person's head of hair is long and soft, and another's short and harsh."

With regard to the second question, which inquires "the cause of the decay or falling off of the hair in some, while in others it continues to flourish to old

age?" there are as many opinions as there are days in the year; a course of medicine and fevers, in general, cause the hair to fall off; confinement to the chamber, and whatever hinders the enjoyment of fresh air and exercise, tend to this end, inasmuch as there is a waste of the animal spirits and juices of the body, or depression of mind, which, in its effects, are the same, together with a total neglect of those wholesome and cleanly means made use of to preserve the human hair from the several diseases to which it is liable; add to these, baldness is sometimes hereditary and descends from father to son. The foregoing must be considered as first causes, that often lay the groundwork for the argument adduced in reply to the first question.

I know of no effectual remedy for preventing the hair falling off except shaving; and I can assure the enquirer, that every hair that has not fallen off prior to the operation will return in a strong and healthy condition. In the course of my experience I have seen many, who have adopted this method at an early period, receive a beautiful curled head of hair, for one that was formerly straight: this does not often happen, and can only be accounted for in the preponderance of those elements that give that desirable property. I know of no book, save one, that has been written on the subject; and, had I not, on re-perusing the paper of the enquirer, perceived that he had no faith in the nostrums that are daily advertised, I should have considered him as the author of it; and his queries a means of bringing it and its antecedent (the famous Macassar oil,) into notice. Not that, I conceive, the Macassar oil, or any other advertized oil, to be injurious to the hair; on the contrary, I know them to be perfectly-innocent preparations, and, in some cases, of great service; but then nature must be favourable. It is really ridiculous to see advertisements, which tell you, that a certain portion of the Russia oil, properly applied, will prevent the severest attacks of rheumatism; and that, if his Majesty's subjects had taken a proper quantity of the same to the bogs of Walcheren, they had all returned safe and sound! I recollect having once in my possession a shilling pamphlet, published in or about the year 1797 by Mr. Ross, entitled, "A Treatise on Bear's Grease;" which contained the most judicious remarks and the best direction for

for the treatment of decayed hair I ever met with; independant of this, it was tastefully and classically written; and, were it not that it abounded with the most insulsome panegyrics on the fair sex, it would have been read both with pleasure and profit. I am sorry I cannot speak thus highly of Mr. Rowland's "Treatise." It may, nevertheless, be purchased of Sherwood and Co.; and is, I believe, a five-shilling volume.

There are many things that I could wish to say concerning the nature and treatment of hair in a state of decay, &c., but, for fear of extending this paper to too great a length, I shall defer it to another opportunity. WM. TAYLOR.

Church Street, Whitechapel.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE manner in which the projected application to parliament for protecting duties (as they are called,) on the part of the occupiers of land has been conducted, affording no single opportunity (that I am aware of) for due consideration and open discussion, and the total suppression of what was advanced against this measure at the last annual meeting of the Bath and West-of-England Society, in the report given in the Farmer's Journal,—render it desirable that the sentiments of individuals interested in the subject should find some adequate channel for public expression, and I know of none more eligible than that of your excellent widely-circulating miscellany. I crave your permission, therefore, to explain my reasons for having given this measure the most decided opposition in my power, as well as to express my humble opinion of the way in which substantial relief might and ought to be obtained.

The object of the petitions (whatever pretences may be made to the contrary,) is to raise the value or sale-price of the produce of land in this country, so as to enable the British cultivator of the soil to obtain prices sufficient to remunerate him for his skill, his industry, and capital; which, the petitioners state, (and state justly,) is not the case at present. But why is this not the case? Why is it that the farmer in this country cannot afford to sell his corn at even double the price which the farmer gets in neighbouring countries? Is the land cursed with barrenness, or the cultivator of the soil with indolence?—or is the skill of the foreigner greater, or his exertions better directed? No, none

of these things happen! Calumny itself dares not insinuate any one of these as true. But (and it is the cause of numerous other evils in society,) the cause is inordinate taxation. The farm produce of the British farmer cannot cope with that of the foreign farmer, which is, comparatively, untaxed and untithed, even in British markets! The remedy prescribed for this in the petitions, is the imposition of such duties on foreign farming produce imported, as shall make it as dear as our native produce ought to be, to return a fair profit to the cultivator. But I would ask, what deadly sin have the people of this country committed that they are to be doomed to purchase the necessaries of life at double or treble the price the people of other and neighbouring countries can procure them at? Can the middle and lower classes of society in this country afford to pay more for their bread than they at present do? Is not the labourer already compelled to go to the parish for assistance to enable him barely to subsist himself and family? And have not multitudes, even of the middle classes, been beaten down and degraded into the state and situation of paupers; so that the numbers of those who receive parochial relief, direct or indirect, amount, at present, to upwards of two millions of persons, in England and Wales alone? Is relief for one class to be sought then from that which must inevitably cause greater privations and distress, and throw additional burdens upon those who are so ill prepared to sustain them? I cannot view the operation of such a measure without horror, and, for this reason, (though no man living is more desirous of relieving the depressed state of agriculture, and no one is more convinced of the necessity of relief, than myself,) I enter my solemn protest against it. On the contrary, I am ready to join heart and hand in respectful, but earnest, application to the legislature, for real, permanent, and substantial relief;—a relief, not only complete for the farmer, but which will necessitate no sacrifice on the part of the middle and labouring classes of society; and this relief must be by a removal (at least in part) of the cause of the evil, by a material reduction of that overstrained taxation which transfers a too great portion of the capital and industry of the farmer to the government,—whereby his own profits are reduced or annihilated, and he is rendered incapable of employing so many labourers as he otherwise

wise

wise would do, or of giving to those he does employ wages sufficient to enable them to maintain themselves and families. This, too, would afford real relief to all classes of society, excepting those only who partake of the produce of the taxes, or who are benefited thereby. The consumer would have the necessities of life cheaper, and the farmer would derive a profit, though he sold them at a lower rate.

It has been objected to this, that there are reasons of state why taxation cannot be reduced consistently with the well-being of government. What! are the interests of government and the good of the people at variance in this *happy* country? Are the sacrifices, the privations, the sufferings, to be all on the side of the people?—Is the produce of the sinking-fund never to be applied for the benefit of those who have so long and so patiently, and so enormously, contributed thereto, according to the original contract? Are the expences of government (without reference to the amount paid to the public annuitants,) to remain at more than double what they were before the first war for the restoration of the Bourbons? No, these things cannot be; not only the vital interests of the people of this country forbid, but the best interests of government, and the tranquillity of the state; and, in conformity with this belief, and blessed expectation of relief, the country has been assured by the public act of the ministers of the “holy alliance,” signed by Lord Castlereagh himself, and solemnly published in the face of the whole European world, that “henceforth” the members of this “holy alliance,” “will consecrate all their efforts to the increase of the internal prosperity of their states.”

J. H. MOGGRIDGE.

January 8, 1819.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SKETCHES written after an EXCURSION
to PARIS in the AUTUMN of 1818.

No. V.

(Continued from our last.)

AT different places on the road we passed large crucifixes, which had been set up as tributes of superstition, to commemorate particular incidents. They were from six to ten feet high, and on some of them were exhibited disgusting naked figures. They reminded us of those scites in old English towns, designated by the name of “the Cross,” parts of which are visible even at this day, in places where superstition has flourished without the agency of popery.

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I was told that, on the spots on which these French crosses are erected, some sudden death had taken place, or some murder or other crime had been committed. The special purpose of these crosses I am at a loss to conjecture; but, viewed as an emblem of religion, is there not more passion than prudence or wisdom in setting up the cross as a sign or token? Was it not at first introduced in splenetic defiance of the taunts to which the early believers were exposed? And does not the same feeling of resentment occasion the Catholics still to adopt it as a divine emblem? In Spain, where they infest every road, I am told, persons are expected to make a formal reverence to them; and passengers riding must alight to perform this ceremony: but in France the crosses appear to be disregarded or derided, except by children, and the lowest vulgar, whose estimation can be the subject of no just pride. During the revolution they were for the most part destroyed; but, when Napoleon, in conformity to the established dogmas of state-craft, restored the influence of the priesthood, the crosses were also restored: and hence we found them in good order,—the crosses were fresh painted, of a black colour; and the figures affixed to them in mockery of the Deity were in various lively colours.

I have already mentioned that the harness and tackle of the horses are made of ropes; but this is not the only peculiarity. Many of the horses themselves are not, as with us, deprived of their virility, and are as wild as though they had just been caught in a forest. Hence they run from side to side, kick and neigh, creating constant disturbance and alarm; but, owing to the vigilance of the driver, they cause few accidents. The horse-collars and bridles form a singular feature of every French equipage. The former are made of wood, with high-flyers, or a sort of wings, projecting from the collar, often fantastically painted. On the collar covering the shoulders, and part of the neck, of the horse, is laid a full-curved sheep-skin; sometimes of its natural colour, but more often dyed of a blue or red colour. Nothing could be more preposterous, and nothing could prove more strongly how much man is the creature of unreasoning habit or instinct, than the use of these sheep-skins, while the thermometer was at 90°; yet I saw them in every part of France, and in nearly every kind of carriage. The bridle is as clumsy as the collar, the

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straps

straps being broad and thick, and the blinkers and head-piece consisting of slips of dried skin, plaited over red cloth. These bridles of Normandy, many of which are also to be seen in Paris, enabled me more closely to identify the ancient royal bridle which I purchased a few years since at Purkis's cottage, on the spot in the New Forest where William Rufus was killed. My bridle, worn by the horse of Rufus in 1100, proved to be a counterpart of these Norman bridles; such is their antiquity, and such the force of that instinct, of which men as well as animals appear to be the patients, in spite of occasional scintillations of volition and reason. I was of course pleased at being thus able to verify the attestation of the honest charcoal-maker, who delivered the Rufus bridle to me as a relique which had been in the Purkis' family in the same house for above 700 years.

A few miles before we arrived at Rouen we descended into a valley, improved in cultivation, and studded with villages, large erections, and churches. It reminded me of the manufacturing districts of Derbyshire, and it proved, on enquiry, to be the district which has given a manufacturing reputation to Rouen. Here I saw extensive ranges of buildings, which indicated the involvement of considerable capital, and the employment of a numerous population. Their general aspect, and their adjuncts of new cottages, and a swarming population, occasioned me to exclaim to my French companions, "*Ah! Voila l'Angleterre!*" at which they seemed piqued, for they had announced our approach to this improved region, and had expected a volley of those "*superbes*" and "*magnifiques*" with which I had often flattered them on other parts of the road.

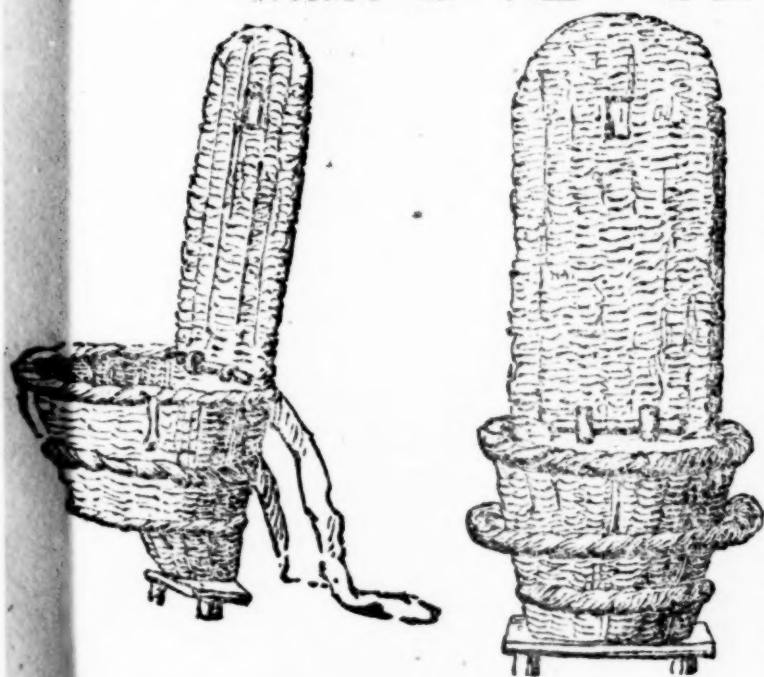
Accustomed to value every social arrangement in the exact proportion in which it promotes human happiness, I did not partake in the vulgar pleasure which is always expressed in viewing a great manufactory. Proximately, they are so many seats of misery, vice, and disease; and, while they combine great ingenuity in their details, they also combine, in their arrangements, all the social errors and unfeeling policy of selfish man. I am at a loss to discover why he, who is employed in the fabrication of any necessary article of dress or consumption, should be worse paid for his labour than any other industrious member of the community. Is it owing to the cupidity of the master-manufacturer, who presumes on his capital; or

owing to the eager competition of nations in this species of production; that the persons employed in large manufactories are wretched objects of universal commiseration? If the former, why do legislators and statesmen look on passively, and see thousands devoured by one? And, if the latter, why should a competition be raised which so ill requites the competitors? The reward, however, is doubtless ample, but withheld from the multitude by avarice or miscalculation; and a better system ought to be organized whenever benevolence becomes the actuating principle of governments. No employer ought to be at liberty to depress the value of labour below such a standard as should enable the labourer to live in comfort by wholesome exertions; but I admit that, after he has done his duty liberally to those by whose labours his speculations are rendered efficient, he ought then to enjoy the benefit of any profits on those labours which, in vending his productions, he is able to exact from the community, or the world. A manufacturing system, conducted in conformity to these principles, would be a real blessing to the country which fostered it; but, if it should ever be used only as a means of enabling speculators in human labour to profit more largely than they could by the more complicated arrangements of agriculture, or as a contrivance for collecting what the labourer is underpaid into the coffers of a wasteful government; then, as a philanthropist and patriot, I deprecate its existence. Manufactured articles of dress, convenience, and luxury, are doubtless wanted in all countries, and all people ought to look for them at home; but the salutary ends ought not to be perverted by an abuse of the means through which they are attained.

The populous villages which line the roads through this busy and picturesque valley, are called Bassaume, Deville, and Malaunay; and the chief manufacturers who occupy them are Messrs. Rawle, Adeline (Amand), Adeline (Benjamin), J. B. Pinel and Son, Ricard and Desmarests. Mr. Rawle, the chief of them, is an Englishman, and, I am told, one of the most ingenious mechanics in Europe. Not meeting with due encouragement for his inventions in England, he settled at this place, and is likely to realise an immense fortune, if the British interest in the French cabinet should not induce a preference of English manufactures, and lead to the ruin of the splendid establishments in

in this district. In the time of Napoleon they afforded employment to nearly thirty thousand persons; but, under the Bourbons, various circumstances have tended to diminish the number, and lower the enterprising spirit, of the proprietors.

In passing through these villages, and in the several towns, I was struck with the superiority of the contrivances by which heavy loads are transported in France. Instead of placing them on the head, in the painful and dangerous manner commonly adopted in England, or in an awkward and irksome manner on the shoulders, the carrier is provided with a slight apparatus, sometimes formed of wood, like the frail used by glaziers in England, the ledge being broad enough to support a box or package; or sometimes made of wicker-work, with a basket or cavity instead of a ledge. They are called *hottes*, and hence, probably, our English word *hoil*, for the somewhat similar contrivance with which bricklayer's-labourers convey bricks and mortar. These *hottes* are fixed by a strap, passing round the shoulders, and it appeared to me that a man might carry double the weight with half the exertion that is required in England by the unskilful application of the head or shoulders. As I conceive these *hottes* may be introduced with great advantage into England for similar purposes, and as one useful hint is worth a hundred sentiments, I have annexed a front view and a profile of the wicker *hottes* used in Paris, where they cost about twelve or fifteen shillings, and form the stock-in-trade of thousands of industrious persons.—



One need not dwell on the evident anatomical and mechanical advantages of

thus dividing a load between a direct pressure from the straps on the shoulders, and on the inclined plane of the back; the head, legs, and arms being, in this disposition of the load, perfectly at liberty, and much pain and distress being consequently saved to that class of our species who perform the useful duties of "hewers of wood and drawers of water."

Nothing could be more imposing than our descent into the rich and populous city of Rouen: the fine declivity of the road was planted on each side with double rows of stately trees, having walks between them, for the use of the inhabitants. Being a fine evening, and the population being drawn out to enjoy its refreshing coolness, the entrance of the town resembled, in population, the swarms depicted in the engravings which accompany the account of Lord Macartney's embassy to China. On our left we passed an enclosed promenade, filled with groups of well-dressed persons, such as are to be seen in the parks about London on Sunday evenings; while on the right hand flowed the Seine, which at this place forms a magnificent river; the broad quays being covered with multitudes, who were enjoying themselves in front of various booths of mountebanks and merry-andrews.

After travelling so many miles through a country destitute of social objects, we were delighted with the gaiety by which, on a sudden, we found ourselves surrounded. On entering the streets we first beheld that feature of French cities which confers on them so lively an air, the well-lighted and thronged coffee-houses, lemonade, fruit, and ice shops. The effect of these, and of the streets, choaked with passengers, was highly fascinating; and we began, for the first moment, to consider ourselves in that country so famed for its social gaiety.

Just as we were enjoying the spectacle presented by the vivacity of a large French city, our national pride was gratified by the appearance in our rear of an elegant London curriele and pair, driven by an English gentleman and his servant. The elasticity, lightness, and elegant form, of this vehicle, the spirit of the horses, and the taste and brilliancy of their accoutrements, presented such a contrast to all that we had seen of the same kind in France, that we could not help exulting at the manifest superiority of all the arts concerned

cerned in producing such a combination of elegance. The feelings of the French populace seem to be in unison with our own; a crowd of them running after the curriole as a splendid novelty. At nine we were set down at the bureau of the diligence, when a couple of porters, taking our luggage on their *hottes*, conducted us to the *hotel de Normandie*, to which we had been recommended.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PHYSICO-MORAL and POLITICAL ILLUSTRATIONS and APOTHEGMS; written in the year 1797; by MR. LAWRENCE.

(Continued from p. 397 of our last vol.)

THE pretence is not only sophistical but farcical, that a republic, or government, constituted upon the principle of universal right, cannot be sufficiently strong, secret, or capable of the management and control of an extensive empire. The republic of France, in its purest state, exhibited no such defect. Should the times require an extraordinary latitude of discretion, is it not more truly politic to entrust it in hands, which, the occasion ceasing, are bound by law to the surrender of their extraordinary, but temporary powers. A sophism most dangerous and destructive of human rights has been currently adopted on the authority of *Tacitus*.—*Non aliud discordantes patriæ remedium fuisse, quam ut ab uno regeretur.*

English politicians, of a certain class, are in the habit of demanding, why those who aim at a reform of our system, will be content with nothing short of a change in the representation. Why not, say they, by other and more immediate means, seek to remedy those errors and grievances of which you complain? Rare politicians! What—expect reform and redress from those who so greatly profit by the abuse—leaving the seeming right, the power and the temptation to do wrong! These counsellors shew little knowledge of human nature, and too little attention to the character given by their oracle, Burke, of kings and persons in authority.

The unjust and profligate principle on which is grounded the spurious order of society, corrupts the ablest heads and hardens the most feeling hearts: this factitious order must be supported, although natural justice and humanity go to wreck. An eloquent and able judge was a strenuous advocate for the feudal system; was so determined an enemy to

the discussion of abstract principles, that he would prevent the exercise of such a liberty by the sword of the law; and so convinced that the labouring classes were a mere property of the rich, that he recommended, always, to keep them needy that they might be humble. Louis XVI. sacrificed his own life, and would, had it been in his power, or choice, have sacrificed Paris, nay, all France, in defence of priests, crucifixes, holy virgins, and of that chimæra which he had been taught to venerate, under the name of, *Social Order*.

The following anecdote of this martyr to social order and royalism, is said to be well authenticated. Charles, the eldest grandson and heir of Maria d'Este, Queen of James II. of England, empowered his natural daughter, Miss Walkingshaw, to act for the recovery of the arrears due from the English government, of the settlement made upon that queen. The lady prevailed upon *Vergennes*, then minister, to solicit the interest of Louis in this affair, through his ambassador, to the court of England. The king's refusal was couched in the following words—'*C'est une famille malheureuse, dont je ne veux plus entendre parler.*' Unconscious, in how few years the term *malheureuse* would be signally applicable to his own family, with the small probability that the *ban* could ever be taken off.

The many must necessarily be governed by the few, but it is equally necessary that the few be chosen by, and accountable to the many; such is the root of all policy. There is no instance upon record, of permanent retention of power in the aggregate or mass of the people, nor is it possible: such apprehension then, is chimerical, the result either of hypocrisy or a defect of political knowledge. Property, talent, the sword, and pen, of everlasting and indispensable use, must have everlasting preponderance.

Were the maxim infallible, that *kings can do no wrong*, their subjects would be fatally and effectually prevented in the last resort from doing right. Happily, however, this political *dictum* can have only a partial and ordinary operation, as is satisfactorily evinced by general experience and in the memorable cases of Charles I., James II., and Louis XVI. In the case of a king of England committing wilful murder, or seizing by force the wife or daughter of a subject, what is the nature of the remedy afforded by our laws?

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The demand of right is at no time improper, however contingencies may render it unseasonable. Right is never safe out of the custody of its legitimate proprietor.

It has been held, property is the creature of law, and law the creature of property; but with more truth and correctness, property is of the essence of self, and law ought to be the creature of justice. Fundamental right is not derived from law, but law from right.

Patience, is recommended from the bench, the pulpit, and the press, to those who endure grievances; but how do they practise who preach it? How tenacious are men of their own rights, real or assumed; how cool, deliberative, and consoling, in question of the best grounded and most important rights of others.

The Italian proverb of the man who was well, and caught his death in the attempt to physic his body into a still better state, has long been the refuge of political ignorance. The well, applied to states, seldom extends beyond the classes of property, and with them includes not the idea of latent perils.

Of precisely the same nature, and equal moral use, is the application of Rousseau's idea of the small profit of revolutions, from the certain immediate mischiefs they occasion. This is merely to whistle political psalms: *revolutions will come, when they will come.* Excess has a spontaneous tendency towards its own remedy; the body politic, like the natural, laden with peccant humours, must either have artificial relief or its natural crisis will succeed: this may be slighted, or that delayed: health and wealth are too habitually arrogant and blind.

In the late and present contentions between the nations and their governments, the people have been invariably right and the governments wrong; because, the former acting upon the principle of just and equal rights, have demanded nothing to which they have not naturally and politically the clearest title; they have indeed, in few instances, demanded the full of their rights. Real representative democracy is but a compendious term for political justice, embracing universal humanity, and seeking not to exclude any from their just rights. Is it not inconsistent with the government of one, whether under the title of king or president, at the discretion of the majority, provided the rights of man be also included in the system.

Men will rush headlong into an unjust, murderous, and destructive war, for the veriest trifle, even for the pretended honor of a thing, called a king; and yet will not lift a hand, or incur the smallest risk, for the recovery or support of their dearest rights.

The enlightened rich and independent commit a great error, in declining to take the lead, whether in reformation or necessary revolution, whence they would secure their due share in the public proceedings, and their natural influence in the new state. The conduct of revolutions might so be kept from ignorant, profligate, and bloody instruments, which the needy men of talents, on whom the fearful duty of insurrection generally devolves, are compelled by stern necessity to employ; experience always shewing them more ready to co-operate with the higher ranks, whenever that is practicable. The example of Egalité, (Orleans,) so often quoted *in terrorem*, amounts to nothing. His imbecility and ignorance assured, and his utter want of probity deserved, the fate he experienced.

The sacred duty of insurrection has been decried, whilst the old English doctrine of resistance has passed un-reproved. The reason is this.—The latter concerns only noblemen, gentlemen, clergy, and freeholders; the former includes, free MEN.

The use and currency of the following stupid apology for slavery, evince a most deplorable degree of ignorance. The negroes, it is asserted, are preserved by the slave-trade from immediate slaughter; and, moreover, are well used in the colonies. Liberty then, in the estimation of these calculating logicians, does not amount even to a unit; and the saving a man's life entitles you to his everlasting labour, to an absolute property in himself and his posterity!

The advocates for blood in revolutions pretend to justify their horrid system, and its late practice in France, from the bloody obstinacy with which all reform is, even at this hour, prevented. It never ought, indeed, to be forgotten, that the more straight the Gordian knot of aristocracy is drawn, the stronger and sharper must be the sword which divides it.

The best-meaning men are misled by the preposterous fear that evil will result from the attempt to do justice, and from the want of discrimination between the two species of evil: do right, and incur temporary evil for permanent good;

good; continue to do wrong, and lick the honey off its thorns, until in mature season they prick you to death.

In case of a demand for the redress of public grievances, it is strictly in precedent to say, we do not controvert the fact of their existence, but to grant a remedy for those would only furnish a plea for farther demands; we therefore demur, or absolutely refuse. But the only true politic is, and I appeal to universal past experience, timely redress, and that to the very utmost extent of the pleader's right: at that instant, be prepared to unsheath the sword; assure yourself, from such honest conduct the sword will remain in its sheath. Also, from the opposite conduct, which deserves an opposite epithet, sooner or later, either upon yourself or your children, the sword must start from its scabbard with devouring fury. You must, at any rate, trust to the justice of your fellow men, and it must surely be most safe to do so with clean hands.

The love of our country does not necessarily include the love of man; but the love of the whole human race ever combines as much as is rational of the love of our country.

Insipid unmeaning forms, intrigues, and corruptions, in a state, occupy the time, and stand in the place of real business and the public weal.

In the old time, the world was governed either by personal, traditional, or written authority; within the last twenty or thirty years the discovery has been made, that human liberty is a general, equal, individual property. This discovery, however grand and important, is supposed to have been intimately connected with *stay-making*.

The comprehension of elements or principles is the most sublime attribute of the human intellect. Many whom Nature has not qualified to examine foundations, will descant most ably, diffusedly, and elegantly, upon the superstructure. There is an ability of principle, and an ability of practice; the great profound, and the great superficial; able reasoners, able, imposing, and triumphant sophists; powers of condensation, and powers of diffusion. A politician or public man shall be extremely able, in such practice as he has derived from education and habit, without ever having been initiated. Early imbibed prejudices, and the fashion of the times, will occasion such a man to run hastily and heedlessly over the most glaring and important

truths: there is a moment of conversion, both for individuals and bodies of men. What ideas or apprehension had our old English liberty-boys, (with the exception of George Fox the Quaker,) of African slavery? What obscure and limited views of the general rights of humanity had Lords Stafford, Clarendon, or Mansfield of our own time, however great and extensive their mental capacity? Or what did Locke, Somers, Trenchard, Gordon, Chatham, Camden, Wilkes, or Junius, intend by the term liberty, but a boon which was to be bestowed upon mankind, according to the discretion of the donors, through the medium of a something which they called a constitution, and which each assumed the authority to define in his own way. Rousseau, Helvetius, and their disciples, afford nothing sufficiently precise as a guide to human action, in the glorious career of liberty; their sublime and visionary, and not seldom extravagant, ideas of human nature, together with the tendency of their writings to the abasement of the sacred right of property, have served to deter one part of mankind, and mislead the other; but the charms of eloquence and wit, and the alluring beauties of composition, have, and ever will, obtain readers, independently of the consideration of moral benefits. The use of writers of this class, as of Des Cartes in another view, has been to expand and to excite the human mind to freedom of enquiry.

The grand difficulty with moralists and politicians seems to have been an inability from one or other cause, completely to round the theorem of truth: each one has made some breach, either from defective comprehension, from selfish attachments, or in compliance with the resistless influence of a favourite prejudice. The mind of Erasmus would, perhaps, have made the tour complete, had he lived two or three centuries later. Locke's chief idea of truth was as it depended on authority, or was deducible from the operations of scholastic logic; his opinion of universal or equal right was, that its first act would be to destroy itself. The republican, Fletcher of Saltoun, that redoubted friend of human freedom, proposed the revival of slavery, as a means to extinguish the poor's-rate. Both Hume and Smollet acknowledged republican justice, barring their own monarchical and aristocratic prejudices; the latter in his history, even favouring universal suffrage.

suffrage. Gibbon would subject religion to the general laws of reason, and exempt the political system. Priestley, Price, Wakefield, and others, would subject politics, and exempt religion, meaning always their own ideas and interpretations of it; all others they charitably and cheerfully subjected. The high-famed Gibbon, who toiled throughout a whole life in the arduous labours of erudition, striving incessantly to attain the fruitless palm of an harmonious arrangement of words and sentences, nearly overlooked the exalted science of humanity; and, having written the history of man during many ages, died grossly ignorant of his rights, of which he left a condemning proof in the following recorded counsel, disgraceful even to a monk or a lawyer:—"To deny positive rights, lest their allowance should be made a precedent for the demand of others." The system of Thomas Paine halts in its universality on the great subject of property. A modern patriot, famous as an advocate of liberty, and of rare acuteness of intellect, deemed the elective franchise too great a luxury to be bestowed upon the base and needy (see his Letter to Lord Ashburton), because the rich have a greater right to liberty than the poor; a great all being dearer than a small one. This politician would make a two-guinea business of the chief of civil

rights, excluding (as though the nature of right admitted of exclusion or accordance,) the extremely miserable, extremely dependent, extremely ignorant, and extremely selfish? *Sed quis custodiet?* Who shall try these Cromwellian tryers? The expatriated Gerald, author of the Convention, once wrote in favour of negro slavery; and there may be probably, even now, staunch and consistent democrats prepared to defend that necessary system. A reverend nonconformist doctor, of great sectarian reputation, after condemning the religious tests and arbitrary restraints upon conscience imposed by the Anglican church, gravely and coolly delivers over to the secular arm, all atheists and infidels. How might this catalogue of consistency be extended!

As for those redoubtable modern politicians, the staunch defenders of all establishments, because they are established creeds; and of all who postulate that two and two make five, and proceed with the most fervid and ingratiating eloquence in the career of artificial logic, which will indifferently subserve the cause of either truth or falsehood, until they arrive at their dazzling conclusion; with those, the *argumentum ad factum* is short and sufficient: but, Messrs. Edmund Burke and Co. two and two do not make five.

(To be continued.)

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ORIGINAL LETTER OF JANE HARRY TO HER FATHER, ON HER CONVERSION TO THE PRINCIPLES OF THE QUAKERS.

I SEND herewith, to the Editor of the Monthly Magazine, a truly interesting relic; a letter written to her father by Jane Harry, a young lady not wholly unknown to the world, from having been the object of a remarkable discourse between Dr. Johnson and Mary Knowles, on the subject of her conviction to the principles of the Quakers. This often-reprinted conversation must be known to many of your readers, and it may be recollected, it was a subject of the doctor's indignation that she did not continue of the religion of the state. Mary Knowles, with much good humour and lively fancy, embodied this state conscience, and described it as passing into the shades of Tartarus, there to be punished for its errors; which created a laugh at the doctor's

expense, who was, however, brought again, by a few strokes of cheerfulness and pleasantry, to a good humour, so as to pass the remainder of the evening, it being a tea party, agreeably.

This lady, after her conversion to Friends' principles, married Joseph Thresher, a very eminent surgeon of Worcester; and, by embracing those principles, made a noble sacrifice of a large fortune of 28,000l. Thirty being promised her by her father if she would relinquish and give them up, and two only if she embraced them, she preferred the latter; and, thankfully receiving them, said it was quite enough, shewing a devotedness to her principles that, with the sincere-hearted, must be much admired. A very few years after their marriage, this amiable woman died, and was buried at Worcester, her child dying a little before her; and in a year or two after died also, of a fever caught from one of his patients, Joseph Thresher, by

by which I lost, with poignant sorrow, an accomplished and worthy master, in the second year of my apprenticeship.

I remain, with much
respect, thy friend,
BRACY CLARK.

Honoured Sir,

Before you receive this letter, you will, doubtless, have been acquainted with an event which has surprized you, and, perhaps, you may no longer think me worthy of that parental care and tenderness you have so evidently shewn me. I have already suffered much grief from the displeasure of my friends, whose favour and countenance I no longer enjoy. Should you, too, still add to my sorrow, by your disapprobation and resentment, much, very much indeed, will my afflictions be increased.

I will endeavour to give you a true and genuine account of myself and my actions; and I think, that, in order to set the matter in as clear a light as I can, it will be right to let you know the situation of my mind some time back, which I shall now do.

The acquaintance, to whom Mrs. Benfield and her family had introduced me, treated me with great respect, and some of them with much affection; they made me of some consequence among them at their places of public resort, where I was sometimes entertained; but I generally found, on my return home, that no solid good or satisfaction arose from such amusements; and those times in which I had been most caressed for the few accomplishments I possessed, were to me seasons of most dissatisfaction; for my vanity had been flattered, and I found that pride and ambition were powerful enemies to contend with.

Thus, however, I went on, encouraged and beloved by you and my friends; I had naturally a great thirst for learning, but could not easily pursue my inclination for reading and study at Cheltenham so much as I could have wished; but to this I submitted, and drawing began to engross much of my time and attention, as I found it more easy to engage myself in this employment than any literary one while I was there. I did, however, from my meditative turn of mind, make some progress in the study of ethics; and I flatter myself, (from the praises bestowed on me by yourself, and the rest of my friends,) that I had made some little

advances in the practical part of morality; but this was not sufficient to satisfy a mind that was in search after a solid heart-felt good it had never yet found.

On my dear sister's return from school in London, I thought it my duty, and made it my pleasure to instruct her; but, alas, I did not long enjoy this delightful employment, for she was soon seized with that complaint which put a period to her blooming years. This was an affliction I thought almost insupportable for some time, having (as it seemed,) lost a part of myself, for I had formed the most pleasing hopes of our future friendship and converse; when she died, I no longer wished to live, neither could I find any comfort from the dull dictates of philosophy which were then as a dead letter, and the most they could do was to sink the mind into a state of apathy. Religion, at length, (for a time) presented herself and taught me patience, resignation, and submission to my God, faith and confidence in that Lord to whose sufferings the greatest of ours is not to be compared. I was comforted, and my sorrows were turned into a calm remembrance of her; but my mind was still but little purified from the dregs of vain philosophical conjectures, and the most fantastic ideas would sometimes intrude concerning what might be now her final state, sometimes supposing her a guardian angel, at others, a nymph of Paradise, preparing a mansion for me, where I might again enjoy her company in the regions of immortal bliss. I made none of these ideas an object of faith; but it is evident, that those who mingle vain philosophy with Christian truths, must unavoidably shake the basis of the latter, and thereby the mind becomes lifted up by a train of idle speculations and enquiries far above human nature to investigate. What a local Paradise was mine: yet, with these ideas, many entertain themselves; and I had often read of such a one, where it is the principal delight of created spirits to see each other again, rather than to behold that glorious being who illumines space and is to us the all in all! Religion (if such can be called religion,) is in a very weak and unfruitful state when it has not God for the sole object and spring of all its aims and endeavours. Hoping you will pardon this digression, I will now proceed with my little history.

My mind seemed at length to grow
easy

easy with regard to my sister's death, reflection and time had blunted the edge of sorrow; but it was still active in other respects. I began to perceive the folly of metaphysical reasoning, though it was very difficult to suppress it.

I knew that the plainest and simplest truths were to be found in the Scriptures, and I began to read them with pleasure: for I knew little of them before, beside the mere historical part, thinking (as, alas! the generality of people do,) that the Bible was a book for priests only to study, and that we might carelessly depend on their interpretation of it. But, when I began to try to read the New Testament for myself, I was naturally led to examine, by this test, the doctrines and usages of the Church of England; and began to conclude, that either the New Testament was spurious, or that those who in these days call themselves Christians, had greatly departed from them; and that the ceremonial observations of the established church were but the remains of Popish superstition.

In this state of mind, and about fifteen months ago, I came to Barnes, to visit Mr. and Mrs. Sprigg, who were very kind and very friendly to me, as I always told you they were; and Mr. Sprigg, finding I had a taste and genius for drawing, kindly let me have a drawing-master, for which I think myself much obliged.

In the course of my stay at Barnes there came a Quaker lady, a Mrs. Knowles: I have been told she has seen you, and it was at the time she was working the celebrated picture of the king. She is a woman of a fine understanding, highly cultivated, of an amiable disposition; condescending to converse familiarly with any, however inferior to herself in her various accomplishments.

Long before I had the pleasure of her acquaintance, I had heard Mrs. Sprigg and the family describe her in very high terms. Was it any wonder I should love and esteem a woman so praised by those I loved, and to whose opinions I had always given such a credit? She had a genius for painting, which she would doubtless have pursued more, had she not been restrained by her religious principles, which do not encourage this art; but allow it a little, while it remains an innocent amusement, not engrossing too much time, and confined to proper subjects.

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As I was engaged in painting while she was at Barnes, she obligingly favored me with many useful hints on this art, and with much of her conversation on other subjects. She made a second visit at Mr. Sprigg's while I was with them, and then knew no more of my religious sentiments than she did before, and, consequently, could not know any thing of my doubts; for I endeavoured to keep up my spirits, and to converse as usual. But before Mr. Sprigg I had always an awe about me, which made me reserved; and to this I attribute much of my present unhappiness; for, had it not been for this awe, I should have made my change of sentiment known to him much sooner, and more freely, than I did.

Mrs. Knowles invited me to make her and her husband (who is a physician, and a very sensible and agreeable man,) a visit; and accordingly I spent a few days with them; but, as their little boy was seized with a fever while I was there, it was inconvenient for me to stay any longer: however, they desired I would return when the child was well, which I did in a few weeks after, with Mr. Sprigg's permission.

I was about a fortnight on this visit, a great part of which was spent in painting; but, in the mean time, I saw many of the Quakers, and was much surprised when I discovered a genuine politeness, an amiable simplicity of manners, benevolence and integrity of heart, with knowledge both useful and ornamental, among a people whom the world in general despised, but whom (I have since found) the more liberal-minded and sensible part of mankind admire.

I knew that such virtues and qualifications united must take their rise from a pure source: I admired them in secret, and began to think that in their religion I might find what I was in search after,—a real and substantial good; and, as my mind was much unsettled, I thought it my duty to enquire into their principles, as I could not be reconciled to those of the established church; for I knew that it was not being accidentally born in any religious society that could make us true members of it, without a concurrence of the heart and understanding to its doctrines. I therefore disclosed my mind to Mrs. Knowles, telling her that I admired the Quakers much, as far as I knew them; and that I wanted to know something of their principles, for that I

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had

had no faith in the ceremonies of the Church of England; but that I looked upon them as the remains of Popery, though I had never been told so by any one. She seemed surprised at what I said, and asked me if I had known any thing of the Quakers before? I said I knew a few of those whom I had seen at Cheltenham, and some who lived there; and that I had been at their meetings two or three times with Miss Benfield out of curiosity: that I had laughed much the first time, and a little the second; but that I listened with attention the third time, and was much pleased with a woman who had then preached.

I told her I was much indebted to those under whose care I was placed, and that I might probably disoblige them if I changed my religion; but that my internal peace was concerned, and that I would not give up my enquiries after truth for any thing in this world. She seemed rather thoughtful, and doubtful what answer to make: at length she said these, or nearly these, words,—“Jenny, there are good people of all denominations; it is not the name or the outward profession of any religion that can make us good, but a steady adherence to that which is right in our own consciences: thou may'st be a very good girl, professing the religion of thy education, as long as thou can'st be satisfied with it; but if thou can'st not, I would advise thee to have recourse to that inward light, which will guide thee into all truth.” She also recommended reading the Scriptures impartially.—This conversation was on the last day of my visit there, about an hour before I left the doctor's house, and I did not see them any more till I went to take my leave on returning to Cheltenham.

There is one thing I have forgot to mention, which is this, that on my return to Barnes, after my last visit at Dr. Knowles's, on my saying something in praise of the Quakers, Mr. Sprigg answered, (not quite in jest, nor yet in earnest,) “I suppose you are going to turn Quaker now; but I believe you had better not.” I returned, “Indeed, I admire the Quakers very much, and I think them a very clever, sensible people.” I felt what Mr. Sprigg had said more deeply than he imagined; it seemed a sad presage of what I was to suffer from his displeasure; however, I appeared with my usual cheerfulness, and none of my friends (that I know of)

suspected that I was enquiring after any religion besides that in which I was educated.

In the course of these things I happened to be on a visit at the house of Robert Barclay, and, as they are of the family of the Robert Barclay, who wrote the celebrated Apology for the Quakers, I requested them to lend it me, therein hoping to find their principles stated with fulness and precision. I read it diligently at every retired opportunity: I examined it by its true criterion, the New Testament, and found, to my exceeding comfort, they were perfectly consistent with each other.

Mrs. Knowles had been to Barnes during my absence; but, on my return, she did not visit there for some months; when she came, I had an opportunity of renewing my conversation with her. I informed her, that I had read Barclay's Apology, and *was convinced* of the principles it contained. She advised me, by all means, to make my sentiments known to my friends, and particularly to Mr. Sprigg, as he was more liberal in his opinions with regard to sects than the generality of people were: I dreaded the thoughts of such a discovery; but, as I intended to make it, I gave her reason to believe I should, and she was satisfied. While she was on this visit, the conversation frequently turned on religion, when Mr. Sprigg spoke highly of the Quakers, and said that they were the only Christians.

Some months after this, I went with Miss Benfield to make Dr. and Mrs. Knowles a visit; during which time, religious subjects were often introduced in conversation by Miss Benfield's laughing at some peculiarities of the Quakers; however, she afterwards ungenerously said, that these discourses, (though seemingly levelled at her,) were intended for me; not considering, at the same time, that she herself had introduced them; and it is very evident to me, that such a conduct could not answer any end to those who knew I was already convinced of their principles; and, therefore, this could only be a groundless conjecture of hers: but, as it seemed to make way for a discovery of my sentiments, I embraced the opportunity by assenting to some things on the side of the Quakers, and, among the rest, I objected to plays: Miss Benfield was much alarmed, and, on our return to Barnes, told Mr. Sprigg, she was afraid I was going to turn Quaker. I did not then

then say I was, but told Mrs. Sprigg that there were some things I objected to: she said, as the Rev. Mr. Townley was coming to Barnes in a few days, he should talk to me. When he came, we had some conversation: I told him, I had read Robert Barclay's Apology, and that I was satisfied with the principles it contained: much was urged against the book, though he had never read it; and we entered into some controversial points, in which we could not agree. Mr. Sprigg was informed of this: he said but little the first evening, but the next morning he told me, he had heard I was going to turn Quaker; but, if I was, he would have nothing further to do with me. I think I spoke to this effect, "that I did not desire to be a Quaker merely for the sake of being one outwardly, but that I admired their principles, and thought them right:" Mr. Sprigg seemed much displeased, as did the rest of my friends, but did not express themselves so much so as he did. It was said, that I had been talked to by the Quakers, and that they had shaken the foundation of my faith: but I assured my friends to the contrary, adding, that though I had discovered the state of my mind to Mrs. Knowles, I had had but little conversation with her, or any of the Quakers, on the subject of religion; and that I had doubts concerning some of the doctrines of the Church of England long before I knew them: to which they added, that all my doubts might have been satisfied long before, if I had reposed that confidence in them which was their due from me; but I thought it would not be in the power of the most learned person to have put an end to them. Mr. Townley and I had frequent conversations, but still disagreed.

Mr. Sprigg told me, that he would give me a fortnight to consider of it; and this he mentioned again, and that he should then expect a positive answer. Some days after, (about the expiration of the fortnight,) Mrs. Sprigg was very desirous of knowing the state of my mind; which, on enquiring, she found to be very far from what she wished it to be; and, as our conversation had then been in private, she afterwards began to speak to me before Mr. Sprigg, and asked me if I thought I could not go to Heaven any other way than by that of being a Quaker. I told her that any people of different religions might go to Heaven if they were good; but that I

believed in the Quakers' principles, and thought it my duty to profess them.

The next day after this, Mrs. Hibbert was sent for, and informed of the whole affair: she seemed very sorry, and wished much that I would consent to hear what might be said by an older and more experienced clergyman than Mr. Townley. I consented to satisfy my friends, but without any thoughts of being at all influenced by what he could say. Mrs. Sprigg and Mrs. Hibbert went with me the next day to this Dr. Stebbing's, who would converse with me, he said, to oblige Mr. Sprigg; but that "he rarely could convince such people, for it was a disorder of the head." He told me he was sorry to hear of what had happened, and that he really thought I had done very wrong in not having acquainted my friends with my doubts, rather than a Quaker. He asked me some questions about my knowledge of them; to which I replied: he said much against them. He said they were a very artful people, and desired I would not have any thing more to do with them.

Very little was said on the points on which we differed; but he told me he had no doubt but I should be reconciled to every thing again, if I would agree to some things he should propose: I told him I would do what he thought proper. These were his conditions, "That I would not converse any more with Quakers on religious subjects; that I would not read any more of their books; and that I would suppress in my mind what I had read of Barclay." I promised him I would perform the two first; but, as I did not believe the last to be entirely in my own power, I could only promise him that I would endeavour at it. He gave me some directions how to conduct myself, and some books, desiring me to read them impartially: I told him I would, and he seemed satisfied, as well as Mrs. Sprigg; and said he should be at Barnes in a few days, when he intended calling, to see how I went on.

After all this, I went on with my drawing as usual, and my friends were kind to me. Dr. Stebbing came to Barnes, and I told him I had read the books, and was well pleased with them. He desired I would read them again; I promised him I would, and every thing went on seemingly well: yet, as my mind became more recollected, and left to itself, I began to feel deep remorse

for my late temporising conduct, (to wit, from the time I was taken to Dr. Stebbing's;) conscience awakened in me, and exposed me to myself: I was deeply wounded, but knew not what step to take.

Notwithstanding my efforts to suppress the Quakers' principles, they still arose; still I opposed them, and began again to read the books the clergyman had recommended to me: but it would not do, for the cloud I had so industriously gathered round my own understanding was in a good degree mercifully dispersed, and I saw the emptiness of the arguments contained therein. Now, though I was very unhappy in this state, I endeavoured to put on the appearance of cheerfulness, that I might not again alarm my friends; and I went on a visit to an acquaintance of their's in town; (I must here tell you, I had not conversed with any Quaker since my visit to Dr. Stebbing.) While I was on this visit I met with Burnett's *Treatise on the State of Departed Souls*, which I read, but was amazed at the grossness of some of the ideas in this deep cavern of metaphysics, and I had now a surfeit of all mere natural speculations on the subject of religion, and resolved from that time to follow the dictates of my own conscience, without listening to human devices any more.

I was in this state of mind when I was visited by Mrs. Knowles, whom I had not seen a long time, and her company then was accidental, to deliver a message to me from Sir Joshua Reynolds, about a picture he had lent me. She drank tea with the family I was visiting, and I had an opportunity of telling her what had happened to me, and of the displeasure of my friends; and that, though I once flattered myself with the hopes of returning again to the established church, I then found I could not. She told me she was sorry for me, but could only advise me to do that which would sit easiest upon my conscience, for that would be right. She left me, and I did not see her any more till I had quitted Barnes.

I dreaded a discovery a second time, knowing how very angry Mr. Sprigg would be; but I thought a state of hypocrisy intolerable. I saw the avenging hand of the Almighty on all those who profess themselves to be what they are not; I feared his wrath, and beheld myself an ingrate, slighting his counsels and the manifestations of his truth in my heart. This was a dreadful conflict, and having in vain endeavoured to re-

concile myself to the thoughts of declaring my mind to Mr. Sprigg in person, I at length thought of leaving him, and then writing to him: many objections started up against this step at first, but I concluded that it would be more practicable than any other method of informing him, and by that means I should not any more be embarrassed by those importunities, which had before triumphed over my weakness.

This was my conclusion when I went to town to attend my drawing-master; and, when I came there, I went to the house of a Quaker, where I had been once before with Mrs. Knowles and Miss Benfield: and there, without telling the person any particulars, I desired she would give me leave to write a letter to a friend, telling her I was in haste, and could not conveniently write it any where else, adding, I had been there once before; upon which she gave me leave, and I wrote an account of myself to Mr. Sprigg.

I then was at a loss what to do for a lodging, not expecting or desiring to find an asylum among the Quakers, as I had fled from my friends; however, I told the good woman part of my story, enough to satisfy her respecting the cause of my thus absenting myself. She being an honest woman, gave me much good advice; that she was sorry I had left my friends, and begged of me to return: I told her I would think of it in two or three days, but could not return that night; and, if she would not get me a creditable lodging for a night or two, I must seek one for myself. She (no doubt alarmed at a young woman seeking a lodging in such a place as London,) said she would endeavour to get me one at a respectable house, as I had told her it was my intention to return; and so she got me a very decent one.

Now I have not yet mentioned one circumstance which I think necessary, because the nature of my departure from Barnes was misunderstood, and, as such, may have been misrepresented to you; for it was at first imagined by my friends that the doctor and Mrs. Knowles were privy to my departure, and accessory to it; but they were entirely ignorant and innocent of both: that matter has been so indubitably proved, that Mrs. Sprigg has acknowledged to me, they now believe them both totally clear of any knowledge of it.

I was soon found at my lodgings, and taken back to Mr. Sprigg, who much upbraided

upbraided me with ingratitude, and I find still continues to do so: he told me I might stay there till I could find a lodging, and there I should go till he had heard from you, for I should not live with them.

In a day or two Miss Benfield got me a lodging at a grocer's near London Bridge, where I now am. I must, dear sir, leave you to imagine my distress on being made to depart from those among

whom I had passed many years with much satisfaction, and whom I had never wilfully offended.*

* * * * *

Your dutiful daughter,

JANE HARRY.

* We have suppressed here a few passages of mere tender sentiment.

CORNUCOPIA.

Under this superscription it is intended to scatter detached flowers and fruits of Literature, similar to those deposited in the first forty Volumes of the Monthly Magazine, with the title Port-folio.—Ovid tells us, in his Fasti, that the she-goat which suckled Jupiter broke off one horn against a tree; that his nurse Amalthea picked it up, wreathed it with garlands, filled it with grapes and oranges, and thus presented it to young Jove, who made it his favourite play-thing. When he was grown up, and had acquired the dominion of the heavens, he remembered his horn of sweet-meats, made a constellation in memory of it, and promoted Amalthea to be the Goddess of Plenty, or Fortune, whose symbol it became. This horn is called CORNUCOPIA, and is feigned by the mythologists incessantly to shed a variety of good things.

IDIOCY.

OUR laws give many singular prerogatives to the king, and, among others, that of pocketing the income of an idiot's estate, after providing the little that is necessary for his maintenance. What is the consequence? That jurors are directed to miscall the man a lunatic, who is really an idiot; and thus the Court of Chancery is tricked into confining persons, who might safely range at large. A great reform is wanted in the technical phrases which define the various degrees of insanity; and jurors should always state whether they deem coercion of the person, or mere sequestration of the estate, to be a sufficient remedy.

BROWN'S NORTHERN COURTS.

This work contains annotated versions of two curious pieces of history:—1. Count Rantzau's somewhat libellous Narrative of the Transactions at the Court of Denmark, which led to the execution of Count Struensee, and to the divorce and exile of the Queen Matilda. 2. A secret history of the court of Sweden, from the birth of Gustavus the Third, until the deposition of Gustavus the Fourth in 1809. This chronicle, though anonymous, is by a common report ascribed to the Swedish poet Edlercrantz, who is supposed to have written under the auspices of Prince Charles, the brother of Gustavus the Third.

SUICIDE.

In Burdon's "Materials for Think-

ing," a book full of good sense, the following passage occurs about suicide:—"To be unable to bear trouble and distress is a proof of a gloomy and impatient disposition, and is therefore inconsistent with the dictates of wisdom and philosophy; but surely society, if they had the power, can never have a right to punish any man because he chooses to fly from misfortune. And it is mean and pitiful to shew indignity to a dead body, particularly since it is found to be useless as an example. To confiscate the goods of the deceased is unjust, because the punishment falls on the innocent.

LINES WRITTEN UNDER AN ENGRAVING OF BONAPARTE.

Par quel destin faut-il, par quelle étrange loi,

Qu'à tous ceux qui sont nés pour porter la couronne,

Ce soit l'usurpateur qui donne

L'exemple des vertus que doit avoir un roi?

GILBERT WAKEFIELD.

In the defence of this estimable man on his malignant prosecution, he made the following affecting and eloquent, though useless, appeal to a packed or special jury:—

"We live in the midst of perturbations and suspicions most singular and unexampled. Former days, in other countries, and in these respects, were far better than our own: nay, even the reign of our second Charles was more liberal than this. John Milton, an angel of eloquence, a prophet of liberty, and a saint in life, after a bold apology for the father's murderers, and

and the bitterest invectives against kings and kingly government, was generously permitted, by the unresentful son, to close the evening of his days in the calm sunshine of peace and glory. These rude oppressions of laborious and pacific students are as sure a proof of merit, as a luminous body is certainly inferred from the shadow of an interposing object: most assuredly, my life, at least, proclaims me an enemy to all violence in human things, but the tranquil violence of reason, directed to the docile understanding, and uncorrupted heart. If an administration charge a subject of my habits and occupations as a 'seditious and ill-disposed person,' ye have a presumption, bordering on certainty, that the fault resides in this administration,—not in me: I need not punishment, but they correction. Consider whether your hours of solitude, and darkness, and decaying nature, will be cheered, and brightened, and supported, by congratulating yourselves on your equity, your tenderness, your charitable judgment, in consigning such an one as me to the inexorable cruelties of law, and the gloomy horrors of a prison. For myself, I tell you freely, no sentence of this court, or any other terrestrial tribunal,—no malice of an illiberal accuser, with all his opportunities and propensities of injustice and oppression,—no persecutions, no fines, no imprisonments, shall tear from my breast the glorious consolations of this day,—the glory of resisting and exposing a system, as I esteem it, of irreligion, venality, and murder; at the hazard of all personal convenience, with resolution unshaken, and integrity unswayed. I could go out, I trust, from this court, with complacency and exultation, even to the scaffold, in the cause of humanity and the Gospel, of civil freedom, and its associate, civil happiness, in opposition to all the malignity of their mercenary and depraved adversaries: so that the worst which can befall me will come upon a soul prepared to endure and triumph. Every opportunity of worldly elevation and ecclesiastical emolument have I promptly and largely sacrificed on the altar of liberty and conscience; and I stand alone, like a hermit in the wilderness, reaping a scanty harvest from the hard and barren soil of learning—unpreferred, unpatronized, unpensioned, unregarded, amidst my contemporaries, whom I see risen, and rising round me daily, to the highest situations in church and state, with original pretensions to distinction, far less flattering than my own."

UTILITY OF RELIGION.

The following passage of Cicero has been applied to the case of the Christian religion by various high authorities:—*Utiles esse opiniones has quis negat, cum intelligat quam multa fermentur jureju-*

rando; quanta salutis sint fœderum religiones, quam multos divini supplicii metus a scelere revocaret, quamque sancta sit societas civium inter ipsos, Diis immortalibus interpositis tum iudicibus tum

TOBACCO.

The Marrow of Compliment (London 1654.) contains the following song in Praise of Tobacco:—

Much meat doth gluttony procure,
To feed men fat as swine;
But he's a frugal man indeed
That with a leaf can dine.
He needs no napkin for his hands,
His fingers' ends to wipe,
That hath his kitchen in a box,
His roast-meat in a pipe.

CURIOUS PROCLAMATION.

The following is the form of the Proclamation made at this day by the city crier at the ancient court of hustings, held every Tuesday by the lord mayor and sheriffs at Guildhall, London. It is now a mere form, for it does not lead to any transaction of business above once in a century. The court meet, the proclamation is made, the members bow to each other, and adjourn.

All manner of persons that have been five times called by virtue of any exigent, directed to the sheriffs of London, and have not surrendered their bodies to the same sheriffs, this court doth adjudge the men to be outlawed, and the women to be waived.

All manner of persons that have any thing more to do at this hustings of Common Pleas (Pleas of Land), may depart hence for this time, and give their attendance here again at the next hustings of Common Pleas (Pleas of Land).—God save the king!

MULIERIANA: OR, ANECDOTES CONCERNING THE FAIR SEX.

(Selected from French Authors.)

A young man one day asked his mistress, whether he might not introduce himself into her house? "You may well hope it, (said she,) for my heart is well disposed." "How adorable you are (exclaimed the young man); but in what manner, and which way, must I come in?" "By the church," answered his charmer.

A humorous fellow one day said, "Chastity was women's most precious treasure; and, nevertheless, the greater number suffer themselves to be robbed of it."—"It is a hard matter (replied a lady,) to keep a treasure that every man has got a key to."

A husband neglecting to lie regularly with his wife, she at last upbraided him with

with this proof of his indifference; "and don't you see, (said he,) that it proves I don't wish to make use of you every day?"—"With all my heart, (said she,) but then you may make use of me every night."

"I would swear by heaven, by hell, and all the saints in Paradise, (says one fellow to another,) that our woman never once gave so much as a scratch to conjugal fidelity."—"Oh! I can say as much too (replies the other); and I wish I may be damned if what I say be not true."—"Now don't swear so, (answered their wives, who happened to be present,) you make us tremble with your oaths."

Philip the Second, king of Macedonia,

coming from a banquet, a woman came to demand justice: he listened to the affair, and then gave judgment against her. "*I appeal*," said the woman: "*And to whom do you appeal?*" said the king. "*To Philip fasting*," replied she. Struck with these words, the king examined the business again, and gave judgment in her favour.

Another woman, soliciting him about a very pressing affair, he put her off from day to day. At length, tired out with his delays, "*Cease being a king*," (said she, in a dignified manner,) "*if you will not render justice to your subjects*." Far from being displeased with her boldness, Philip immediately decided on her complaint.

NOVELTIES OF FRENCH LITERATURE.

Under this head we purpose regularly to present our Readers with an account of such RECENTLY-PUBLISHED FRENCH WORKS as are most worthy of attention, and particularly those which, from their high price, may not so readily find their way among the British public. The limited space which we can allot to this new department of our Miscellany will not admit of our giving more than a general idea of their contents, and, when occasion may require it, a brief notice of their respective Authors. In adopting this plan, it is not our intention to enter on a formal review of these works, but merely to introduce them to the knowledge of our Readers, by an outline of their leading features, accompanied by such extracts as may blend instruction with amusement. Those who are sufficiently interested by our specimens to desire to purchase the works, may procure them, through their booksellers, at the Depots of Treuttel and Würtz, and of other French houses in and near Soho-square.

description de l'Egypte, ou Recueil des Observations, &c.—A Description of Egypt, or a Collection of Observations and Researches made in Egypt during the Expedition of the French Army, published by Order of the Government.—Vol. folio of text, and 840 plates, in 9 vols. large atlas, together with a Geographical Atlas, containing fifty sheets.

IN a former number we slightly mentioned this splendid work, the first and second *livraisons* of which were published in 1809 and 1811, "by order of his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon the Great."* The recent publication of the sequel, by order of the present

government of France, now induces us to enter into a detailed notice of its contents.

Among all the great projects engendered, revived, or adopted, by the ambition of Bonaparte, none perhaps excited, at the moment, greater astonishment than the conquest of Egypt. Amidst the convulsions occasioned by the widely-spread hostilities which then agitated the continent, that celebrated country, whence civilized nations have derived the first principles of laws, sciences, and arts, seemed almost forgotten, when the success of the French expedition to the banks of the Nile, in 1798, roused the attention of Europe. Histories, travels, and maps, were eagerly consulted, and every one was anxious to become acquainted with this new theatre of war. But, though the illustrious Nelson, in some measure, soon consoled the British nation for the neglect of its ministers, by his signal victory over the fleet of France in the Bay of Aboukir, yet her tri-coloured banners were still waving in the plains of

* "He is called great, (said Mr. Fox in the House of Commons,) and, as far as I have the means of judging, I think Bonaparte merits the appellation; for all his projects and conceptions bear the stamp of greatness; his means too are, generally speaking, equal to his ends, and his efforts to the emergencies of his situation." To reverse the medal now would be to insult misfortune.

of Egypt, and, after a few sharp conflicts, all its principal cities were successively reduced, and its provinces over-run by her army.

Egypt has been the subject of several descriptions, and of a great number of works. Nevertheless, till of late years, it had not been possible to obtain an accurate knowledge of every thing worthy of notice in that "wonder-bearing" country. It required a long interval of time, the most favourable circumstances, and the concurrence of a great number of skilful observers, to complete what was wanting, in order to gratify curiosity in this respect. Such an opportunity was afforded by the French expedition; and the able and comprehensive manner in which Bonaparte availed himself of it, by means of the host of talent that he had previously selected from the various departments of science and of art in Paris, combined with his alleged motives for the enterprise, and the political advantages to be derived from its success, forms a picture too interesting to be withheld from the view of our readers. Unfortunately, our limits will not permit us to enter into these subjects, and, at the same time, give so ample an account of this magnificent collection as it justly demands, from its immediate and relative importance. We shall, therefore, reserve the former for a future number of our Magazine, and here confine ourselves to the latter. To avoid the risk of inaccuracy, in describing so costly a work, we shall take the particulars from the original official advertisement.

"Immediately after the return of the French army from Egypt, the government ordered that the memoirs, the maps, the drawings, and all the observations relative to the sciences and the arts, should be collected in a general work, and published at the expense of the public treasury. The persons who had co-operated in these researches were invited to propose the writings and the drawings which were to form this collection. At the same time, the care of superintending the execution was intrusted to a commission, consisting of eight persons, appointed by the minister of the interior, on the presentation of the meeting of the authors. This same meeting afterwards chose, by ballot, one of its members, who was to compose the preface. MM. Berthollet, Conté, Costaz, Desgenettes, Fourier, Girard, Lancret, and Monge, were no-

minated members of the commission, which exercises a general superintendence over the different parts of the work, regulates the expenses thereof, and proposes them to the approbation of the minister. MM. Conté and Lancret have been successively replaced by MM. Jomard and Jollois, and MM. Delille and Devilliers were added to this commission at the beginning of the year 1810.

"It was necessary that a special commissioner should be charged to regulate immediately the details of the execution, and to preserve economy and uniformity in all parts of the labour, to arrange the materials according to the order adopted; to choose the engravers, to receive their engagements, and to submit them to the examination of the commission; to present the account of the expenses, and of the successive progress of the work: in short, to direct the different labours of the engraving and printing of the plates. The minister named, to fulfil this task, M. Conté, whose death has occasioned such just regret, and who has rendered to the state and to the sciences memorable services, which it has been deemed a duty to mention in the historical preface. M. Michel-Ange Lancret, engineer of bridges and highways, had succeeded him at the end of the year 1805; he had for a long time distinguished himself by his very rare knowledge in the higher branches of geometry, and in all the branches of natural philosophy; he sunk under a slow and painful disease towards the end of the year 1807, after having given repeated proofs of zeal, which cannot be too warmly acknowledged. He was replaced by M. Jomard, formerly an engineer of the land-registry office, and of the *Dépôt de la Guerre*, who, since the death of M. Conté, has devoted to this labour the most unremitting attention. The commission entrusted with the management of the publication, has chosen among its members, and with the approbation of the minister of the interior, a secretary, charged with the general correspondence, who digests the deliberations, immediately superintends the printing of the memoirs, and concurs, with the special commissioner, in the composition and the correction of the plates. This duty has been successively entrusted to MM. Lancret and Jomard; it is at present performed by M. Jollois, engineer of bridges and highways. Those authors who are in
Paris

Paris attend to the engraving of their drawings, in concert with the commissioner appointed by the minister.

"In composing this collection, it has been a primary object to present methodically the results which concern the antiquities, the present state, the natural history, and the geography of Egypt, that is to say, to collect the fundamental elements of the study of that country. This immense labour has been distributed among a great number of co-operators, and there has been formed, by the assemblage of their works, the complete description that was intended. It was thought necessary that each part of this collection should be examined by the authors assembled; there is not one of the memoirs or of the drawings that has not been presented separately to the general meeting, and subjected to an attentive deliberation. The object of this common discussion is to guarantee the accuracy of facts, to reject, and to modify erroneous or incorrect works; it gives to those which are received the stamp of authenticity, the publication of them not being allowed till after they are admitted by ballot, by the majority of votes; but the examination in question does not extend to the opinions which the authors of the memoirs have adopted, or to the consequences which they have deduced from their researches; and it would be an essential error to conclude, that those opinions are participated by the meeting of the co-operators, or by the commission that has managed the publication of the work.

"In the last part of the *Description of Egypt*, will be inserted the list of all the persons who have co-operated in this collection. It is then only that this general list of the authors can be composed with correctness; it will replace the partial lists which have been annexed to each *livraison*; it will also contain the names of the co-operators whose labours have been interrupted by death, whether after the return of the army of the East, or during the continuance of the expedition.

"The execution of this great undertaking has been favoured by the constant protection of the government. It has procured valuable encouragement to the French engravers, by requiring the assiduous concurrence of more than eighty artists; in short, it has occasioned progressive improvement in this branch of the art of design. The engraving of

topography and of natural history, and above all of architecture, has acquired a remarkable degree of perfection; and in this work will be found several models, in a style the most pure and the most correct. In the practice of expressing the grand character of the monuments of Egypt, young artists have been formed, and already distinguish themselves by rare talents. New methods have also been devised for the printing of the coloured plates; the manufacture of vellum paper has been improved; and it was necessary to construct presses of an unusual size. In fact, the extensiveness of the Egyptian monuments, which it has been determined to represent all on the same scale, required in the paper intended for the printing of the plates extraordinary dimensions. Successful efforts have been made to develop this branch of French industry, and the produce that has been obtained equals, if not surpasses, that of foreign manufacture. But of all the new results to which this work has given rise, or of which the arts in France had not made any application, the most useful is that for which we are indebted to the inventive talent of M. Conté. The serenity of the sky in Egypt could not be well expressed but by tints of great extent, and subjected to a uniform shading off. It was likewise necessary, in order to represent the smooth and spacious surfaces that serve as a ground to the Egyptian bas-reliefs, to employ equal tints, which, seen at a little distance, produce the same effect as a wash. Means have been contrived to engrave the skies and the grounds, by the help of a machine, which supplies the place of a long and expensive labour; and the beauty of the execution surpasses every thing that might be expected from the most experienced artist. Thus the use of this instrument, which has been extremely serviceable in the execution of the plates of architecture, has at once procured the most satisfactory results, and a considerable saving in the expense of engraving and in the employment of time.*

"Independently of the geographical maps,

* Without detracting from the merit of the late M. Conté, it is but justice to state, that our scientific engraver, Mr. Lowry, invented a machine of this kind twenty-eight years ago. Truth requires us to add, that General Andréossy, formerly

maps, which are all finished, and the publication of which is postponed, the *Atlas of the Description of Egypt* contains more than eight hundred plates. In it, subjects of minor importance are not represented separately; but, on the contrary, the greatest possible number of drawings have been assembled on the same sheet. They have there been distributed with order and symmetry, and means have been found to give a regular and uniform aspect to a whole composed of a multiplicity of parts, and to which a great number of persons have contributed.

"This collection ought rather to be considered as a work intended for study, than as a work of luxury. The kind of beauty that was most suitable to it, consisted in a precise and correct execution. This is, in fact, the peculiar character strictly intended to be given to it, and nothing has been omitted that could in any way contribute to its accuracy. The care that has been taken to assemble without confusion, subjects of the same kind, has considerably diminished the expense and the number of the plates; and has allowed of comprising, in the *Atlas*, upwards of three thousand particular drawings.

Division of the Work.

"The *Description of Egypt* is composed of three parts, which are distinguished by the following names:—1. *Antiquities*. 2. *Modern State*. 3. *Natural History*.

"In the first two, the places are described according to their geographical position, in going from the south to the north, from the Island of Philæ to the Mediterranean, and from the east to the west, from Pelusium to Alexandria. In the *Natural History*, the mineralogy has even been arranged from the south to the north. The other divisions are arranged according to the families. The *Antiquities* comprise all the monuments anterior to the conquest of Egypt by the Arabs; every thing that is posterior to that epoch is comprehended in the *Modern State*. "Each of these three parts has several corresponding volumes of plates and of text."

Of the Plates.

"The first volume of *Antiquities* com-

merly French ambassador at our court, on his return to Paris in 1803, carried back several specimens, as the results produced in engraving by Mr. Lowry's machine. Might not the sight of these have stimulated the inventive powers of the French artists?

prehends, independently of the Island of Philæ, all the country situated between the last cataract and the city of Thebes; namely, Syene, Elephantina, Ombos, Selselch, Elethya, Edfû, Esneh, and Erment. The second and third volumes are formed entirely of the antiquities of Thebes, and they comprise all the *papyri*, the paintings, and other subjects found in the sepulchral chambers. The fourth and fifth volumes contain all the monuments of the places situated below Thebes; namely, Dendera, Abydos, Antæopolis, Hermopolis Magna, Antinoë, Fayoum, Memphis, the grottoes, and the rest of the Heptanomid; Lower Egypt, Heliopolis, Canopus, Alexandria, and Taposiris. To these are added the collections of hieroglyphics, inscriptions, medals, vases, statues, and other antiques.

"The first volume of the *Modern State*, comprehends Upper and Middle Egypt; Cairo, and Lower Egypt; and the isthmus of Suez and the environs. The second volume comprises Alexandria, the collection of arts and trades, that of costumes and portraits, that of vases, household furniture, and instruments; lastly, that of inscriptions, coins, and medals.

"The two volumes of *Natural History* are composed of the *mammifera*, the birds, and the fishes of the Nile, of the Red Sea, and of the Mediterranean; of the insects of Egypt and of Syria; of the *vermes*, *mollusca*, and *zoophytes*; of the plants; and of the rocks, the simple minerals, and fossils of Egypt, and of the peninsula of Mount Sinai.

"The plates are distributed for each place in the following order, which has been principally observed in regard to the *Antiquities*:—1. General and topographical plans. 2. Particular plans of edifices, sections, and elevations. 3. Details of architecture. 4. Bas-reliefs, paintings, statues, ornaments, &c.

"It has sometimes been thought necessary to add perspective views.

"Besides the finished engravings, there are placed in the plates, details etched. There are also published etched plates of the astronomical monuments, independently of the finished engravings."

The *Antiquities* furnish four hundred and twenty plates, distributed in five volumes; the *Modern State*, one hundred and seventy plates, in two volumes; and the *Natural History*, two hundred and fifty plates, in two volumes. The total number of plates is eight hundred and forty, forming nine volumes, exclusively of the *Geographical Atlas*, in fifty sheets, forming a separate section.

Of the Text.

"The text is composed:—

"1. Of an historical preface, and of an explanation of the plates; forming a tenth volume

volume of the same size as the engravings, that is, *large-atlas*.

"The object of this explanation of the plates is to facilitate the use of the Atlas, and the study of the subjects therein represented. It contains details which engraving could not express; here are indicated the ornamental parts which have been restored in the architectural drawings, and the motives for that restoration. 2. Of several volumes of descriptions, and of memoirs, divided into three classes, corresponding to those of the plates, and distinguished, like them, by the title of *Antiquities*, *Modern State*, and *Natural History*. These volumes are all of the size of *medium-folio*.

"The *Descriptions* of the cities, and of the monuments, form as many chapters as there are places described or represented, and are arranged in the same order as the plates. Their object is to make known the ancient and the present state of the places; and this exposition is accompanied by historical and geographical remarks.

"The *Memoirs* consist of researches and dissertations on general or particular subjects; such as the physical state of Egypt, the history and geography of the country, legislation and manners, religion, language, astronomy, arts, and agriculture, among the antient and modern Egyptians. These memoirs are placed one after the other without any determined order, like the *Academical Collections*."

The work is published in three *livraisons*.

The first *livraison*, which appeared in 1809, comprehends one hundred and seventy plates, namely:—1. The first volume of *Antiquities*, composed of ninety-seven plates, which represent the monuments of Philæ, &c. before enumerated. 2. A half-volume of *Modern State*, composed of thirty-seven plates, subjects chosen in Upper and Lower Egypt, &c. 3. A quarter-volume of *Natural History*, composed of thirty-one plates, consisting of birds, fishes, botany, and mineralogy.

The text of the first *livraison* comprehends:—1. A volume containing the historical preface, the advertisement, and the explanation of the plates of antiquities, &c. 2. Descriptions of the monuments before designated, with memoirs on antiquity, on the modern state, and on natural history. The price in London of this first *livraison* is, on fine paper 50l. on vellum paper 75l.

The second *livraison*, which appeared in 1811, comprehends 270 plates.

1. The second and third volumes of the

plates of *Antiquities*, entirely consecrated to the city of Thebes; and containing the paintings, &c. already mentioned. 2. A half-volume of plates of the *Modern State*, relative to Cairo and to Lower Egypt, &c. 3. A half-volume of plates of natural history. 4. The engraved frontispiece.

The text of this second *livraison* contains the sequel of the descriptions of antiquities, and the sequel of the memoirs, with the explanation of the plates. The London price of this second *livraison* is, on fine paper 75l. on vellum paper 112l.

The third *livraison*, when complete, will contain 400 plates.

1. The fourth volume of plates of *Antiquities*, containing the monuments of Dendera, &c. before particularized, and the fifth and last volume comprehending the pyramids, the antiquities of Memphis, of Heliopolis, and of all the ancient cities of Lower Egypt, &c. 2. A volume of plates relative to the *Modern State*, consisting of subjects taken in Upper and Lower Egypt, &c. 3. A volume and a quarter of plates of natural history.

The text of this third *livraison*, when complete, will contain the remainder of the descriptions and memoirs, with the explanation of the plates.

The first section of this *livraison*, which has just been published, is composed of the fourth volume of the *Antiquities* before-mentioned, and contains sixty plates; and of the sequel of the second volume of the *Modern State*, containing one hundred and thirteen plates. The corresponding text consists of descriptions and memoirs.

The price here of this first section of the third *livraison* is, on fine paper 63l.; on vellum paper 100l.

The second section of this *livraison* will complete the work.

This magnificent collection does infinite honour to all the parties concerned, and, as a national work, is certainly *unique*; for history never before presented to admiration such gratifying results from the hitherto unusual association of sciences, literature, arts, and arms. It is affirmed, that Bonaparte, in the first instance, appropriated no less than a million of francs (*circa*, 41,666l. sterling) to forward its publication, and, to the last, fostered its progress. Since his fall, his successor, on the throne of France, has not failed to derive from it whatever merit he could, by flattering the national pride in continuing to grant the funds necessary for its completion.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

LINES WRITTEN IN VIEW OF VINEGAR HILL :

By THOMAS FURLONG.

WHEN first in the days of my childhood
I wander'd

O'er yonder rough rocks, that are frowning
and bare,
I wept while I thought of the blood that was
squander'd,

In the last closing struggle for liberty there.
I sigh'd while I heard of the lives that were
wasted,

For a light that just sparkled, and sunk on
our shore,
For a draught that but merely for a moment
was tasted,

Then fell from the lip to be tasted no more.
Oh ! Liberty, here there were men who beheld
thee

With a zeal that no symptom of danger
could smother ;
But here there were recreants who meanly
repell'd thee,

And bade thee go bless the abode of another.
If thy friend stretch'd the sword o'er the scene
of his birth,

Thy foe was as eager to be seen at his side ;
If the blood of a freeman but flow'd on the
earth,

The veins of a slave still polluted the tide.
So closely our good and our ill are united,
That one grave may enclose both our pride
and our shame ;

Here slumbers the soul that in Freedom de-
lighted,

And there is the clod that detested her name.
On the dross of the latter let us carelessly
tread,

Let us bless in the former the bones of a
brother ;

O'er the one let the tears of affection be shed,
While the curses of hatred shall drop round
the other.

Now here do they rest, and yet Candor will
cry,

Oh censure with caution, for both were to
blame ;

For each was deceiv'd by an ill-judging eye,
Though the object they sought for was
nearly the same.

The one lov'd the *yellow*, the other the *green*,
The badge of a party, their bane and their
boast ;

They struggled, while a stranger just stepp'd
in between,

And the cause of their ill-fated country was
lost.

Bolton-street, Dublin.

* * * This writer's proposed sketches of the
manners and customs of the peasantry, with
remarks on the scenery, &c. &c. in the neigh-
bourhood of Vinegar-hill, will be acceptable.

ODE TO ZEPHYR.

GENTLE Zephyr, magic power,
Whispering round my leafy bower,
Rest awhile thy rapid wing.
Tell me, strange, mysterious thing,

What thou art, and whence arise
All thy hollow-murmuring sighs ?
Does my fancy guess aright,
Art thou not a sylphid sprite,
One of Heaven's aerial minions ?
Yes, thou art,—and 'tis thy pinions
That, with fluttering fitful sway,
Move the trembling air to play ;
Borne on which thou float'st along,
Warbling many a plaintive song.

But, whate'er thy nature be,
Or the murmurs breath'd by thee,
This, at least, my heart can tell,
Gentle breeze, I love thee well :
Yes,—I love to hear thee play
With the rustling leafy spray ;
Yes,—I love to hear thee sweep
O'er the distant billowy deep.
Oh ! I love to feel thy power
Wafting sweets from every flower ;
Or, when Summer's heat oppresses,
Breathing freshly thro' my tresses.
But whene'er thy sighs respire
O'er the soft Æolian lyre,
Swelling now in loudest numbers,
Sinking now in mimic slumbers :
Then, indeed, my soul is thine ;
Zephyr ! thou art then divine.

Such the bounties you dispense,
Gentle power, to charm the sense :
And when these are number'd o'er,
Can I, can I, ask for more ?

Yet another I request,
Dearer far than all the rest—
Haste away, my Rosa seek,
Gently fan her blooming cheek ;
Then, when thou hast stolen a kiss,
Waft to me the balmy bliss ;
And as I its fragrance sip,
Breathing o'er my thirsty lip,
Let me think,—extatic pleasure,
Rosa's self bestows the treasure.

E. W.

SONG OF LIBERTY.

PATRIOTS rise ! your country calls you,
Arm'd with Freedom's sword and shield,
Fearless of what fate befalls you,

Obeys her summons,—to the field ;
To fight,—to fall,—but not to yield.

Hark ! the trumpet sounds to strife ;

Hark ! the war-horns' echoes swell.

Liberty ! arise to life,

Tyrants tremble at your knell.

See ! around her banners swarming,

Marshall'd by the murmuring drum,

What collected numbers arming,

Thick as ocean billows come ;

A mighty tide of valour forming,

With hearts of fire, with crests of foam :

Impetuous course,—they come,—they come,

To sweep usurpers from their throne.

ANACREON, ODE XXVIII.

(See Moore's 16.)

COME thou, whose plastic hand beneath
My mimic Venus seems to breathe,
With all the fire of Rhodian art,
Portray the charmer of my heart ;

Her

Her beauties hear, and let me see
 The darling girl that's far from me.
 First paint her jetty locks divine,
 That court the breeze in silky twine;
 And, if your rich and mellow hues
 Can aught of breathing balm diffuse,
 Oh! let each spicy lock of hair
 With perfumes scent the purpled air,
 Where shadowy curls luxuriant play
 Upon her brow of snowy ray;
 Let purest iv'ry's polish bright
 Supply her forehead's spotless white;
 Let her sweet eyebrows then be made,
 Two arching lines in jet array'd,
 And blend th' extremes with lordly art,
 Nor let them join, nor let them part,
 That piercing eyes may scarce decide,
 Whether they mingle or divide.
 And now to form each rolling eye,
 Where smiling Loves in ambush lie;
 Let them diffuse that azure beam,
 With which Bellona's glances stream,
 And float, and languish, and desire,
 Like Venus' melting eyes of fire.
 Soft white and glowing red confuse;
 To catch her cheeks' ethereal hues,
 Such mingling tints as roses show,
 Immured in milk or virgin snow.
 Then on her lip of crimson swell
 Let fair Persuasion fondly dwell,
 Where rapturous kisses sport and rove,
 And fire the melting heart to love.
 Beneath her chin of softness deck
 With airy charms her marble neck,
 While all that's heavenly, all that's sweet,
 In the voluptuous bosom meet.
 Now let the robe that round her swims
 Lightly o'ershade her peeping limbs,
 Some charm must pierce the lucid vest,
 That Fancy's quill may sketch the rest.
 Enough! what farther can I seek?
 It breathes,—it moves,—it seems to speak.
 Clonmell. D. H.

SONNET.

STILL is the last faint song of ling'ring day,
 And o'er the hill, and dale, and gliding
 stream,

Slow moves the form of dusky-visag'd
 Night,
 While Cynthia, seated on her throne of
 light,
 Flings o'er the sleeping earth her silent beam,
 And draws the heavens beneath her peaceful
 sway.

Hail, hour of calm! sacred to solemn thought,
 And musings of the pure immortal mind;
 Musings from holy Meditation caught,
 That range the eternal regions unconfin'd.

Hail, Hour of Calm! the secret sorrowing
 breast

Thy influence owns, and feels a soft relief;
 Touch'd by thy charm the passions sink to
 rest,

And joy serene relieves the reign of grief.

JUVENIS.

SONNET BY PETRARCH, WHEN ABSENT
FROM LAURA.

YE hours of pensiveness, how fair ye seem,
 When kind ye bring that much-lov'd
 form to view;

Mild as the opening glance of Cynthia's
 beam,

With eyes of heavenly modest-tinted blue;
 With locks that shame the morn's rich
 orient hue,

Down her fair neck in clustering wreaths
 entwin'd;

With look of elegance that speaks the mind,
 Sweeter than poet's pencil ever drew!

And oh those lips, chaste ripening rose-buds,
 —too,

Her cheeks, to which the pink's wild blush is
 given;

That bosom, throne of every virtue true;

That voice, whose harmony seems stol'n from
 Heaven.

Yes, pensive hours, ye cheer this heart
 awhile,

Like sunbeams glittering round some dark
 fall'n pile.

ENORT SMITH.

NEW PATENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

To MR. DANIEL TOWERS SHEARS, of
*Fleet Market, Copper-smith; for a
 Machine for the cooling of Liquids,
 and which may be applied to the Con-
 densation of Vapour, and may be of
 great Utility in the condensing of
 Spirits in the Process of Distillation,
 and cooling Worts, Beer, and other
 Liquids.*

THIS invention consists of connect-
 ing and associating together a
 number of distinct or separate shallow
 or flat vessels or chambers, (the size or
 form of the materials of which they are
 composed is not material, provided they
 are suited for, and capable of holding
 vapour or fluid,) each distinct or separate

vessel or chamber having one or more
 in-let and out-let for the passage of such
 fluid or vapour as may be required to
 pass in or out of such vessel or chamber.
 In the construction of such vessels, and
 connecting and fixing them together,
 Mr. S. employs any of the common well-
 known methods of uniting or connecting
 bodies together, by which vapours or
 fluids may be held or contained. When
 any number of such vessels are con-
 nected and united together, (and he does
 not recommend less than six, nor more
 than forty vessels, although less or more
 may do,) they then assume the character
 of a machine for the purpose of cooling
 fluids or condensing vapours. And, al-
 though

though these vessels are thus associated, and although there are distinct in-lets and out-lets in each vessel, yet they are so placed that the out-let of one vessel becomes the means of feeding or supplying the in-let of the alternate or next vessel but one, into and through which the fluid or vapour is to pass. In a machine that is composed of six of these vessels, for the cooling of the fluid or for the condensing of a vapour, there will be three of the vessels to be occupied with cold water, and three to be occupied with vapour or wort, as may be required; and those six vessels will be placed in an alternate situation with each other, while the machine of forty vessels will have twenty for water and twenty for vapour or wort.

It is necessary that the vessels for holding cold water must have their inlet and outlet passages, by which a consistent current of water is kept up, and made to pass from water-vessel to water-vessel, compelling every particle of water in its journey through the machine to pass in and out of every water-vessel, of which a machine is composed, until the water makes its ultimate and final escape from the machine: and the vessels that are to be occupied with vapour or wort must also have their in-let and out-let passages, and the fluids must be made to pass in the same manner, and in the same order, in and out of the vapour or wort vessels, as the water is made to pass in the vessels assigned for its journey, except that I would recommend that the water and the vapour, or wort, should be made to pass in opposite directions. A machine thus constituted, under a variety of modifications and proportions, (it being susceptible of a variety of modifications as to size, form, materials, and modes of uniting.) will furnish the means of cooling fluids, and of condensing vapours, with a facility and effect not hitherto accomplished by any of the implements in use for cooling fluids or condensing vapours.

To JAMES IKIN, of William-street, Surrey, Machinist; for an Improved Method or Methods of constructing or manufacturing Fire or Furnace Bars, or Gratings.

This method of constructing the bar or grating, consists in leaving a channel or passage through each bar longitudinally, so that water or any other fluid may be passed through, in order to keep the grating cool, and this

may be done as follows. In the first place, by connecting the several bars of the grating together, which may best be done by casting it of iron, in one piece, joined at the ends, and having open spaces between the bars for the admission of the air.

And in the second place, in forming a hollow cavity, passage, conveyance, or channel, which—entering at one end of the bars of the grating, and being continued through the body of each several bar, turning for this purpose at the ends of the grating, where the bars are united, —finishes or ends at another opening. The channel thus formed through the grating is for the conveyance of a current of water, or other fluid, which may be brought from any convenient reservoir (it being necessary only, that it be sufficiently elevated to enable the water or other fluid to force its way through the grating,) by means of a tube made of copper, lead, iron, or other material, to be attached to one of the openings, while another tube, fixed to the other, will carry off the water or other fluid that has passed through the grating.

The success of this improvement depending on the circumstance of the channel in the grating being constantly filled with water or other fluid, it is not necessary that the stream be always re-conducted into the vessel from whence it came: where water is abundant, it may be suffered to go to waste, or, where hot water is useful, it may be conveyed away and applied. It is immaterial what shape the holes or passage through the bars are made, also of what metal or material the grating is made, provided it be fit for the purpose. This must be left to the judgment of the manufacturer.

The benefits arising from this invention are very important: first, the grating is so preserved by it that an intense fire will not cause it to burn or to bend, or even to become red; secondly, it prevents the clinkers from adhering to the grating; thirdly it opposes the escape into the ash-pit of the heat which ought to ascend; and, fourthly, a constant supply of hot water is provided to be used, or not used, as occasion may require.

LIST OF NEW PATENTS; and we earnestly solicit the Patentees to favour us with copies or extracts of their Specifications.

T. JONES, of Bradford-street, Birmingham, Warwickshire, iron-founder, and C. PLIMLEY, of Birmingham, refiner; for an improvement

improvement to blast engines and steam-engines.—May 7, 1818.

WM. BUSH, jun. of Bermondsey, engineer; for an improvement in drying and preparing of malt, wheat, and other grain.—May 5.

W. BENJAMIN, of Plymouth-dock, Devonshire, umbrella-manufacturer; for a composition, varying in colour, for the purpose of rendering canvas, linen, and cloth durable, pliable, free from cracking, and water-proof; and also for preserving every description of wood from wind or weather.—May 5.

T. TODD, of Swansea, Glamorganshire, organ-builder; for certain improvements in rolling of iron, and making wire, nails, brads, and screws.—May 7.

WM. CHURCH, of Turner-street, Commercial-road; for certain improvements in the machinery for making nails and spikes of various forms and dimensions, and also wire and screws of iron, cop-

per, brass, or any other suitable metal.—May 7.

H. C. JENNINGS, of Carburton-street, Fitzroy-square, St. Mary-le-bone, esq.; for an improvement in the mariner's compass.—May 7.

R. ECCLES, of Edinburgh, esq.; for certain improvements in the masts, sails, and rigging of ships or sailing vessels.—May 9.

T. B. MILNES, of Lenton, Nottinghamshire, bleacher; for certain improvements on machinery for the finishing of cotton, angola, and lamb's-wool stockings.—May 19.

M. St. LEGER, of St. Giles's, Camberwell, Surrey, gentleman; for an improved method of making lime.—May 19.

T. HILLS, of Bromley, merchant, and URIAH HADDOCK, of the City-terrace, City-road, chemist; for an improvement in the manufacture of sulphuric acid.—May 19.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

Astronomical observations and experiments, selected for the purpose of ascertaining the relative distances of clusters of stars, and of investigating how far the power of our telescopes may be expected to reach into space, when directed to ambiguous celestial objects; by SIR WILLIAM HERSCHELL, Knt. Guelph. LL.D. F.R.S.

IN my last paper on the local arrangement of the celestial bodies in space, I have shown how, by an equalization of the light of stars of different brightness, we may ascertain their relative distances from the observer, in the direction of the line in which they are seen; and from this equalization, a method of turning the space-penetrating power of a telescope into a gradually increasing series of gaging powers has been deduced, by which means the profundity in space, of every object consisting of stars, can be ascertained, as far as the light of the instrument which is used upon this occasion will reach.

In order to represent the profundity of celestial objects in space, I shall have recourse to the construction of an astronomical globe, on the surface of which the situations of the heavenly bodies are pointed out to us in the given two dimensions of right ascension and polar distance; but, as their distance from an eye placed in the centre of the globe cannot be expressed by their situation on the surface, I shall endeavour to show that this deficiency may be artificially supplied in a figure representing such a

globe, by the addition of lines that are of a length which is proportional to the diameter of it.

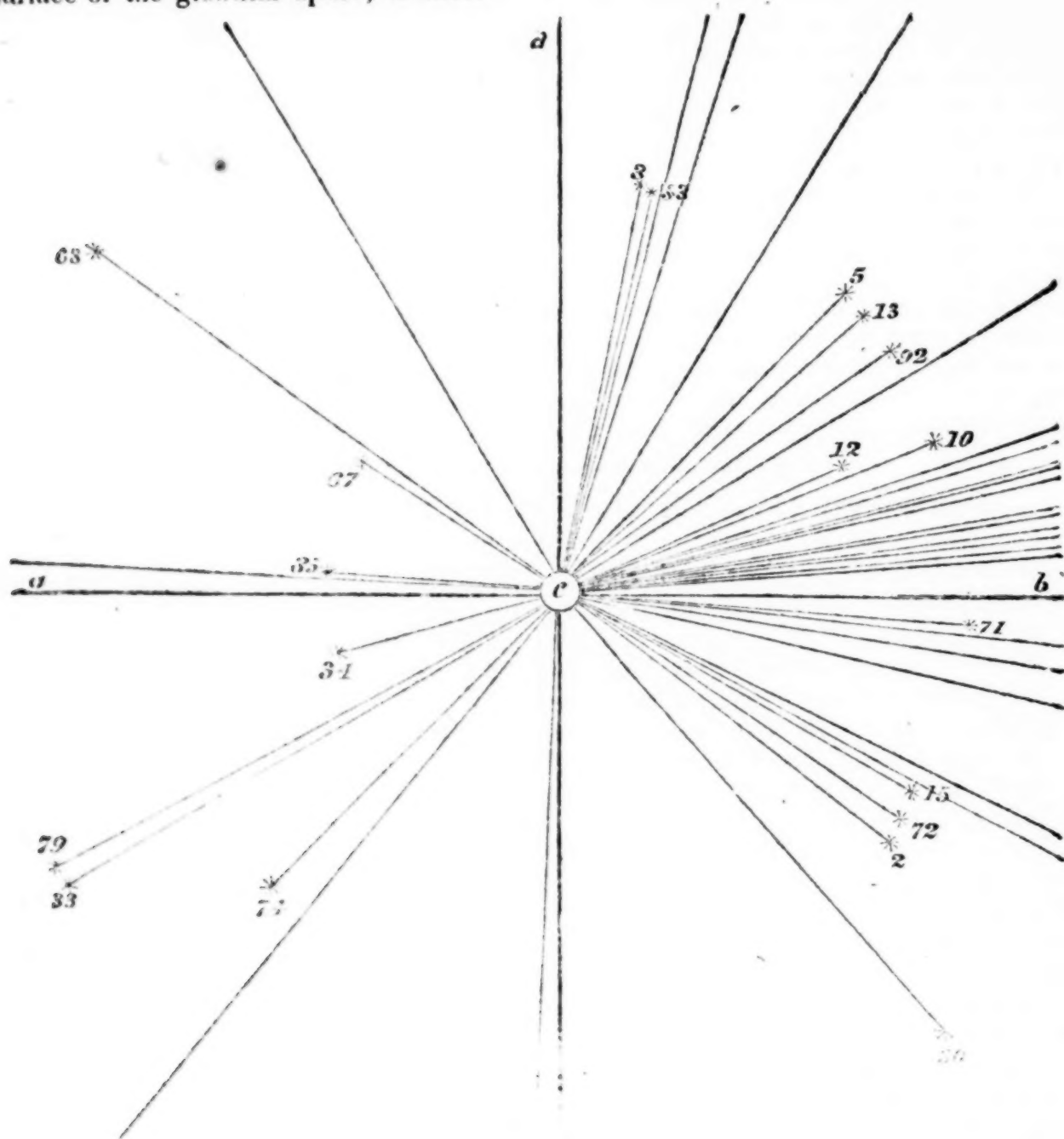
It has been shown in my last paper, that all the stars which may be seen in the clearest nights, are probably contained within a globular space, of which the radius does not exceed the 12th order of distances; I shall, therefore, suppose the circle *c* in the centre of the figure* to represent a celestial globe, containing all the stars that are generally marked on its surface; their arrangement within this globular space, however, must be supposed to be according to their order of distances, the stars of the first order being placed nearest the centre, and those of the 2d, 3d, and 4th, &c. gradually farther off; but they must all be placed in their well ascertained directions, so that a line from the centre drawn through any one of them may come to the surface at the place where its situation is marked.

According to this assumption it follows, that all those celestial objects which are farther than the 12th order of distances from the centre, must be represented as being at the outside of the globular space; but, as our celestial globes represent not only the situation

* This cut contains but a THIRD of the space represented in the plate in the Transactions; but it is sufficient to shew the nature of Sir William's principle, and its application to a considerable number of stars.

of the stars of the heavens, but give us also many additional objects, such as clusters of stars, nebulae, and the milky way, it is evident that the point where the line of sight, from the centre to any one of these distant objects, leaves the surface of the globular space, is ascer-

tained; and, since any celestial object not inserted on our globes, of which the right ascension and polar distance are given, may be easily added, the position of the visual ray directed to such an object will thereby also be determined.



In my last paper I have drawn the attention of astronomers to the condition of the milky way, as being the most brilliant, and beyond all comparison the most extensive sidereal system; and have also shown that the globular space containing all our visible stars, is situated within its compass; I shall therefore now make the plane of it the principal dimension of my figure; then if the line *a b* represent this plane, a perpendicular drawn from the centre *c* of the figure to *d* and to *e*, will be directed towards the north and south poles of it, and the situation of the globular space in the figure will be like that of a celestial globe adjusted to the latitude of thirty degrees, having the milky way in the horizon, the 190th degree of right ascension in the

meridian, and the sixtieth degree of north polar distance in the zenith.

From this description of the arrangement of the stars within the globular space, and its situation in the plane of the milky way, it is evident that, having already an expression for the position of a celestial object in two dimensions, the addition of the third, which is its profundity or central distance, may be represented by a line of a length that is proportional to the diameter of the globular space; and, if this line be a continuation of the direction in which the object is seen from the centre, its termination will show the real place of the object, and point out its situation with respect to the great sidereal stratum of the milky way.

The

The following table is the result of a set of calculations made for the purpose of obtaining the above-mentioned particulars.

Clusters of Stars taken from the Connoissance des Temps.

| | Profundity. | Elevation. | |
|---------|-------------|------------|----|
| 2..... | 243..... | 35° 29' | S. |
| 3..... | 243..... | 78 29 | N. |
| 5..... | 243..... | 45 36 | N. |
| 10..... | 243..... | 22 11 | N. |
| 11..... | 144..... | 3 10 | S. |
| 12..... | 186..... | 25 26 | N. |
| 13..... | 243..... | 41 19 | N. |
| 15..... | 243..... | 26 38 | S. |
| 30..... | 344..... | 47 26 | S. |
| 33..... | 344..... | 29 25 | S. |
| 34..... | 144..... | 13 48 | S. |
| 35..... | 144..... | 3 13 | N. |
| 53..... | 243..... | 77 58 | N. |
| 67..... | 144..... | 31 44 | N. |
| 68..... | 344..... | 34 19 | N. |
| 71..... | 243..... | 4 10 | S. |
| 72..... | 243..... | 32 58 | S. |
| 74..... | 243..... | 43 53 | S. |
| 79..... | 344..... | 29 25 | S. |
| 92..... | 243..... | 35 33 | N. |

Sir William's table contains double the number, and extends to a profundity of 950 and 980!

The first column points out the class and number, where the clusters taken from my catalogues are to be found.

The second column contains the distance of the same cluster from an eye placed in the centre of the globular space, the profundity of which is 243, as determined by the observations that have been given.

The third column gives the angle of elevation of the cluster, which in the present instance is 76° 58' above the northern plane of the milky way.

The profundity of the cluster, as has already been noticed, is expressed by the continuation of the line of elevation to 243, such parts as the radius of the globular space contains 12; and it may not be amiss, by way of assisting our conception of the vast distance of the situation at which this cluster is placed, to state, that, if a line directed to it were added to an eighteen-inch globe, supposed to contain all the visible stars of the heavens, its length to express this distance would be above fifteen feet.

When the nature or construction of a celestial object is called ambiguous, this expression may be looked upon as referring either to the eye of the observer, or to the telescope by which it has been examined.

If a cluster of stars in a very small telescope will appear like a star with rather a larger diameter than stars of the

same size generally have, we shall certainly be authorized to conclude, that an object seen in a larger and more perfect telescope as a star with rather a larger diameter, is also an ambiguous object, and might possibly be proved to be a cluster of stars, had we a superior instrument by which we could examine its nature and construction.

This seems to throw some light upon a species of objects called stellar nebulae, one hundred and forty of which have been inserted in my catalogues. For, as it has just been mentioned that a ten-feet telescope may become a finder to a twenty-feet one, the twenty-feet telescope itself will be but a finder to objects that are so far out of its reach as not to appear otherwise than ambiguous; nay, the forty-feet telescope, when it is but just powerful enough to show the existence of an object which decidedly differs from the appearance of a star, may then truly be called a finder.

Celestial objects can only be said to remain ambiguous, when the telescopes that have been directed to them leave it undetermined whether they are composed of stars or of nebulous matter.

In ten observations the gages applied to the milky way were found to be arrested in their progress by the extreme smallness and faintness of the stars; this can, however, leave no doubt of the progressive extent of the starry regions; for, when in one of the observations a faint nebulosity was suspected, the application of a higher magnifying power evinced, that the doubtful appearance was owing to an intermixture of many stars that were too minute to be distinctly perceived with the lower power; hence we may conclude, that when our gages will no longer resolve the milky way into stars, it is not because its nature is ambiguous, *but because it is fathomless.*

In the depth of the celestial regions, we have hitherto only been acquainted with two different principles,—the nebulous and the sidereal. The light of the nebulous matter is comparatively very faint, and, except in a few instances, invisible to the eye. It is also in general widely diffused over a great expanse of space, in which, by an increase of faintness, it generally escapes the sight: the light of stars, on the contrary, is comparatively very brilliant, and confined to a small point, except when many of them are collected together in clusters, when their united lustre sometimes takes up a considerable number of minutes of space;

space; but in this case the stars of them may be seen in our telescopes; and by the observations that have been given, it appears that when they are viewed with instruments gradually inferior to those which prove them to be clusters of stars, their diameters, seen with less light and a smaller magnifying power, are generally contracted; a globular cluster is reduced to a cometic appearance; to an ill-defined star surrounded by nebulosity, and to a mere small star with rather a larger diameter than stars of the same size generally have. In consequence of these considerations, it seems to be highly probable that some of the cometic, many of the planetary, and a considerable number of the stellar nebulae, are clusters of stars in disguise, on account of their being so deeply immersed in space, that none of the gaging powers of our telescopes have hitherto been able to reach them. The distance of objects of the same appearances, but which are of a nebulous origin, on the contrary, must be so much less than that of the former, that their profundity in

space may probably not exceed the 900th order.

The method of equalising the light of stars on which the gaging power of telescopes has been established, may also be applied to give us an estimate of the extent of their power to reach ambiguous celestial objects.

When the united light of a cluster of stars is visible to the eye, there will then be a certain maximum of distance to which the same cluster might be removed, so as still to remain visible in a telescope of a given space-penetrating power; and, if the distance of this cluster can be ascertained by the gaging power of any instrument that will just show the stars of it, the order of the profundity, at which the cluster could still be seen as an ambiguous object, may be ascertained by the space-penetrating power of the telescope through which it is observed. But as the aggregate brightness of the stars depends entirely on their number and arrangement, this method can only be used with clusters of stars that have been actually observed.

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN JANUARY;

With an HISTORICAL and CRITICAL PROËMIUM.

•• *Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early notice of their works, are requested to transmit copies before the 18th of the month.*

Mr. ROBERT OWEN, whose perseverance is highly commendable, and whose labours cannot fail to be useful, by drawing attention to the state of the poor, has collected some tracts relative to his new view of society. Among them he has re-printed Beller's "Proposals for raising a college of industry of all useful trades and husbandry, with profit for the rich; a plentiful living for the poor, and a good education for youth, which will be advantage to the government, by the increase of the people and their riches.—1696." This tract subtracts from Mr. Owen the merit of originality, while it confers on his plans the recommendation of long standing.

M. GENTZ, a favourite with the allied sovereigns, and their secretary at Aix-la-Chapelle, has published a pamphlet at Vienna, which has been translated and re-published in London, containing, among other equally extraordinary doctrines, the following strictures on the state of the press of this country:—

"The constitution produced the freedom of the press; but it did not overlook the abuses and the dangers of that free-

dom; it has, during a whole century, prosecuted them by inadequate penal laws and impotent forms; it has at length been compelled to abandon the field to them, and if it still subsist, it is because it has maintained itself, not by, but in spite of, the degenerate liberty of the press. But why should a question of this kind be driven to its utmost extremity? Why calculate how large a dose of corrupting and destroying matter a state may receive without accomplishing its destruction? If the licentiousness of the press do not actually threaten the existence of England, is it no evil to poison all the sources, both public and private, of her moral life? The disorganizing principles which the periodical pamphleteers, particularly those of the common order, instil into the lower classes of the people, are truly alarming in their nature; but still more alarming when it is considered that the men who promulgate them exercise an unbounded control over the opinion of millions of readers, who cannot procure the antidote of better writings. These perfidious demagogues incessantly address the people in declamations on violated rights, deluded hopes, and real or imaginary sufferings. Every burthen which may fall heavy on individuals,

viduals, every accidental difficulty, every inconvenience produced by the change of times and circumstances, is represented as the immediate effect of the incapability, selfishness, and culpable blundering of the administration. The most criminal and absurd designs are imputed to the ministers; and, lest the oppressed should delay to seek redress at their own hands, the future is painted to them in blacker colours than the present; thus a thick cloud of dejection, bitterness, and discontent is spread over the nation; men's minds are filled with hostile aversions and gloomy anxieties; and the poor man is at last deprived of comfort, cheerfulness, and all enjoyment of life. Every feeling of satisfaction and security, and of confidence in the government, the tranquil and willing obedience of the people, their steady resignation under unavoidable sacrifices, and all the fruits and ornaments of a good constitution are falsified, perverted, and discouraged by the harpy hands of these iniquitous scribblers. That neither the intellectual nor moral cultivation of the people can prosper in such a state of political corruption is self-evident."

The only abuse of the press in England arises from the policy of judges, who frequently seek, by every means, to baffle individuals in their attempts to obtain redress for private libels, for the purpose of confounding the free use of the press on legitimate public objects, with its abuses on private subjects, and rendering it generally obnoxious. This is the only just ground of objection to the liberty of the press in England; but it has no connection with *its legitimate use in animadverting on the public conduct of public men, and in advocating the truth on all subjects of public interest.* M. Gentz is one of those base, though adroit sycophants of power, who hopes, by the aid of special pleading, misrepresentation, and sophistry, to turn from its natural course that current of reason which happily threatens all usurpations and abuses of power in every part of Europe. He is, as an author, playing the part of Gifford, Croker, and Southey, in England; and has undertaken to conduct a court review in Germany, on the plan of that infamous Quarterly Review, which disgraces the press of London, and insults the principles of the English nation.

Mr. Z. JACKSON has printed, in an octavo volume, a series of most ingenious criticisms, under the title of, *Shakspeare's Genius Justified*; it consists of restorations and illustrations of seven hundred passages in Shakspeare's Plays, which have afforded abundant

scope for critical animadversion, and hitherto held at defiance the penetration of all Shakspeare's commentators. Having already presented our readers with several specimens of the success of Mr. JACKSON's critical powers, we need not add any further commendation of his enlarged worth.

Dr. CHARLES MACLEAN, a gentleman whose name is respectably known to the medical public, as a teacher and writer, has published a very useful practical volume on the treatment of fevers, dysentery, hepatitis, and plain, as treated according to the doctrine of excitation. The volume consists of a series of cases, which have occurred within the practice of the author and those of Dr. William Yates, Dr. James Robertson, Mr. Syme, Mr. Crout, and Dr. William Dick. The volume cannot fail to be highly useful to students, to active practitioners, and to non-medical Europeans, residing in hot climates.

Mr. ELLISTON's Letters to the Lord Chamberlain, in reply to the claims of Drury-Lane and Covent-Garden, constitute one of the most spirited productions which has, at any time, issued from the press on the state of the drama, and will always form a portion of dramatic history. The following passage ably sets forth the disgraceful compromise which has taken place between the managers of the two national theatres, and the great and small vulgar:—

"The real truth, my lord, is, that, instead of complaining that the Olympic and Sans Pareil theatres "have become theatres for the performance of the regular drama," they should have told your lordship that the patent theatres have become theatres for the display of the irregular drama: that the encroachment was, in truth, committed by the patent theatres on the minor theatres; and not by the minor theatres on the patent theatres; and that it was, in the rage of engrossing the whole store of stage exhibition, from the deepest pathos of tragedy to the highest flights of tight-rope dancing, from the amblings of the poet to the amblings of the riding-house, from the splendid illusions of the scene-painter to the sloppings of the stage with "real water," from the attic playfulness of "Congreve," to the more congenial playfulness of "Puss in Boots," that the memorialists, had, on this occasion, resolved to call in question your lordship's good conduct and good sense: to ask your lordship to nullify, and to stultify, your own acts: to beat down, altogether, if they could, their neighbours' fences; and, at any rate, to try to strip those neighbours of the slight descriptions of attraction they possess

possess; which, homely as they are, are not too homely to be an object of jealousy and emulation, to the self-called "supporters" and dispensers of "the dignities of the national drama!"

The strictures on a late article in the *Edinburgh Review*, on the state of parties, which were extensively read in *DRAKARD'S* Stamford paper, have been re-printed in a pamphlet. We agree with the writer that the Whigs, as a party, ought to be abandoned, and that a new denomination of the friends of reform is necessary to give consistency to their operations. The public appear to be exhausted by the jargon of parties; and, as parliamentary reform appears to be the *summum bonum* of politics, it appears to us that the generic name of every honest politician, ought to be that of "parliamentary reformer."*

GEORGE CARR, esq. has appeared as a political moderator in a treatise entitled, *Rational Reform on Constitutional Principles*; the object of which is to prove, by special pleading, that very little, if any reform, is necessary. Mr. Carr employs so many words in a heavy legal style, and qualifies his conclusions by so many doubts and provisos, that we confess we are at a loss to discover the extent of his principles; but we conceive there is no danger of their becoming very popular. At the same time, as the work of a lawyer, it assembles many valuable facts, and may be useful to sedulous political enquirers.

MISS HUTTON, whose literary productions have frequently extorted our warm recommendation, has compiled a *General Tour through Africa*, from the works of the various Europeans who have visited that interesting quarter of the world. Her accuracy and taste are visible in every page, and, as the objects described are of the highest interest, we conceive there are few volumes in the language which lay claim to more universal reading. It unites the vivacity and variety of a novel with the most agreeable features of philosophical enquiry.

* A definition of political parties has been suggested in the lectures of Mr. THELWALL, which points at the source of the divisions which have existed in English society for nearly eight centuries. He suggests, that the friends of civil liberty ought to be denominated the *Saxon* party, and its enemies the *Norman* party; as indicating at once the sufferers, and the usurpers and oppressors.

Dr. BOSTOCK, late of Liverpool, but now of London, has published a perspicacious account of the Science of Galvanism, a work which has long been a desideratum. Dr. B. gives a preference to the chemical hypothesis, and draws the following conclusions:—

"The chemical differs very essentially from the electrical hypothesis with respect to the supposed state of the contiguous metals; the electrical supposes that they can have different states of electricity while they are in contact; the chemical takes it for granted, that, while they are in contact, their electrical states must be similar. The chemical hypothesis satisfactorily explains all the facts that have been observed, respecting the necessity of oxygen for the action of the apparatus; it explains the reason why the metals must differ in their degree of oxidability, and why the fluid must be one that will act differently upon the two metals. The facts that have been noticed respecting the different effects of the interposed fluids may be explained by referring to three circumstances, which all coincide with the chemical hypothesis, but which seem to have no relation to any electrical action: 1. That the fluid acts only upon one of the metals: 2. That the surface of one of the metals is oxidated with a certain degree of rapidity: 3. That the oxide is removed so as to present a fresh surface to the fluid. If acids be employed, those are the best that dissolve the oxide; or if neutral salts, those which form triple compounds with the oxide which is produced. The chemical hypothesis affords a plausible method of accounting for the different effects of the apparatus, whether we use large or small plates: for it is not unreasonable to suppose that the electricity will become more intense or concentrated at every successive transmission through a new oxidating surface, while its absolute quantity will depend upon the amount of oxide that is formed.

It will be perceived, that much discordance of opinion still exists upon the subject, and that some strong objections attach to every hypothesis which has yet been proposed. The most important points to ascertain are, the difference between electricity, as excited by the friction of the common machine, and that modification of it which is strictly called galvanism. For this purpose, the nature of electric intensity should be further investigated; for it would appear that, if we were able to attach a more precise idea to this term, a considerable insight would be gained into the cause of this difference. Experiments somewhat similar to those of De Luc should be prosecuted, in which the electrical and chemical effects of the pile

are separated from each other, and a more accurate measure of the proper galvanic power should, if possible, be obtained, than any of which we are now possessed. The conducting power of the fluids concerned in the galvanic apparatus should be carefully examined, and the relation of their chemical action to their conducting power should be ascertained."

Harvest, a poem, by CHARLOTTE CAROLINE RICHARDSON, although hastily written and disfigured by many blemishes, not only in style but in grammar, is not without considerable merit. The authoress evinces taste and feeling in her delineation of the rural festival, which is the subject of her poem. The style is of that level, unambitious order, which too frequently degenerates into common place, but possesses, nevertheless, in some parts, great simplicity and nature. Some of the smaller poems are very pleasing.

Newgate, and other poems, by the Rev. Dr. HALLORAN, cannot fail to excite a considerable sensation in favour of their unfortunate author. It is not for us at present to canvass the justice of Dr. H.'s sentence; but we can assure our readers, that the person who is thus lost to his country is a man of taste and genius, and displays in the pamphlet before us much of the true poet. "The secrets of the prison-house" he has painted with striking and frightful fidelity, and occasionally with touches of genuine pathos. The testimonials subjoined, as to the character of the author, are numerous, and uncommonly creditable.

A collection of documents has been re-published in London, on the reformation of the Catholic church in Germany, particularly in Baden and Bavaria. Of course, we rejoice in the prospects of mental emancipation, which the facts disclose.—We hope that the recent death of the Grand Duke of Baden will produce no change in the policy of that court.

Mr. ISRAEL WORSLEY having preached an eloquent sermon at Plymouth, on the death of Sir Samuel Romilly, has published the same for the gratification of the Christian and literary world.

The romance of M. LOURDOUEIX, called *Charenton, or Follies of the Age*, has been translated with great spirit. As an exhibition of the errors and foibles of which mankind are the unavoidable patients, it may be read with some of the works of Voltaire and of our own Swift.

ARTS.

A COMPENDIUM of the Theory and Practice of Drawing and Painting, illustrated by the technical terms in art; with practical observations on the essential lines, and the forms connected with them; by R. Dagley. 4to. with plates, 10s. 6d.

The Journal of Science and the Arts, edited at the Royal Institution of Great Britain. No. XII.

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Sonata for the Piano-forte; by Doctor Cogan. 5s.

IN this Sonata, accompanied by a violin part separately printed, Dr. Cogan has displayed abilities and a fund of science and knowledge of the instruments for which he writes, which reflect honor on his professional character. The piece consists of three movements, an *Allegro con Spirito*, in common time of four crotchets;—a *Largo*, in common time of two crotchets;—and a *Rondo Pastorale*, in compound common time, of six quavers.

The opening subject of the first movement, if not remarkably original, is bold and spirited. In many instances, the bass is judiciously chosen and skillfully blended with the superior part; while the general effect manifests force and clearness of conception, and judgment in combination. We, however, are far from approving, and can by no means sanction by our silence, the licentious modulation in which Dr. Cogan has indulged, in the course of this movement. The sharp fifth of a major key, necessarily introduced as the proper seventh to the relative minor, offers but a bald apology for the abrupt

adoption of the third of the original key in the major mode: and we do not think that Dr. C. has returned from his violent digression in a style sufficiently happy to compensate the irregularity. The air of *Grammachree Molly*, (the theme of the second movement,) is treated ably and tastefully, and fashioned into a specimen of ornamented and sentimental execution, calculated to please every cultivated ear. In the subject of the rondo, or finale, we find a simplicity and liveliness, if not a novelty of imagination; and think the digressive strains pleasingly and appropriately conceived. Viewed generally, this piece may be said to compete with the best sonatas of our times; and, of course, to place its author in the first rank of living composers.

The Grand Overture to the Caravan; arranged with a New Rondo for the Piano-Forte. Inscribed to Miss Reeves; by John Parry. 2s. 6d.

In this overture now performing, as we are informed, at Paris, we find many passages to justify the applause with which it is said to be there received; whose production it is, the title page does not state; but, from the general cast of the

the movement, (for the piece consists but of one,) we should judge that the composer possesses more genius than science, and a little more affectation than genius. With the unprepared crudity of the twenty-fifth bar we were particularly struck, and scarcely less so with its anomalous resolution, if a resolution it can justly be said to have. The movement, nevertheless, regarded in the aggregate, is sprightly and attractive, and certainly calculated to gratify the generality of hearers. The rondo, announced as new, is, we presume, Mr. Parry's. Of whatever pen it is the production, we feel ourselves called upon to award our praise to the novelty of its subject, and the address with which the digressions are introduced and relinquished. Speaking in reference to the whole of this publication, we cannot in justice but say, that it is spirited, fanciful, and entitled to our commendation.

The Blue Bells of Scotland; arranged with Variations for the Flute, with an Accompaniment (ad lib.) for the Piano-Forte; by James Denman. 3s.

Mr. Denman having transposed this popular little air, leads it off with the flute in *alt.* The variations, extending to seven, are conceived with fancy, and conducted with a due regard to order and progressive execution. The accompaniment (announced, by the bye, *ad libitum.*) largely partakes of the melody or subject matter, and affords a variety of effect that adds much to the gratification of the general ear. Mr. D., in this effort, has undoubtedly turned "the Blue Bells" to very good account: they ring their changes boldly, freely, and fancifully; and, without deserting their own character, present us with every admissible diversity, both in manner and execution. Flute and

piano-forte practitioners will find this production a pleasing and improving exercise.

"*Oh, what is Sweeter than Love!*" A Ballad, arranged with Accompaniments for the Harp or Piano-Forte; by C. M. Sola. 1s. 6d.

We readily award the melody of this ballad the praise of ease and simplicity; and are willing to admit the taste and propriety of the accompaniment; but must be allowed to remark, that it has the demerit of being somewhat monotonous, and includes some intervals that are rather instrumental than vocal; and others, that are anomalous, or, at least, injudiciously chosen. The passage, for instance, with which each of the verses closes, comprehends a distance that (in vocal music especially,) is without example in good composers, and not only has never been, but never will be, tolerated. It ought, however, in justice to Mr. S. to be noticed, that the air, as purely *Hungarian*, is no reproach to the science of the arranger, whose appointed and limited task was to apply and accompany a melody selected by Mr. O'Meara, the author of the words.

"*Like the Gloom of Night Retiring.*" Sung by Miss Stephens. Composed by Henry R. Bishop, esq. 2s.

Mr. Bishop, in this air, has indulged a happy vein of fancy. An appropriate sprightliness is sustained throughout, and, throughout, expression and playfulness are kept in union. On the novelty of the composition we will not insist; but, by good management, something very like an originality of effect is obtained; something that claims our appiensive acknowledgment, in as much as it demonstrates the efficiency of science when aided by the resources of art.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

A GREAT and salutary change has recently taken place in the metropolis, in the extent and variety of dramatic representations. Till within these few years these were strictly limited to the two great theatres of DRURY-LANE and COVENT-GARDEN; and, so operative was the jealousy of these companies, and so yielding was the public to its influence, that we all remember how illiberally and successfully the establishment of the Royalty Theatre, at the east end of the town, was opposed by the two ancient patentees. The present

policy of the court has, however, with a better spirit, consulted the gratification and amusement of the public; and the Lord Chamberlain has very properly licensed several other theatrical exhibitions, in different parts of the town, for contemporary performances during the winter season. For the information of our readers, we shall specify the present capabilities of London in this particular:—

1. DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

2. COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

For the performance of every species of

of dramatic entertainment,—tragedy, comedy, opera, farce, and pantomime. These theatres gratify between five and six thousand persons per night, and their joint average receipts may be estimated at 900*l.* though they are capable of holding 1200*l.* There are also open every evening—

3. The OLYMPIC THEATRE, under the management of Mr. ELLISTON, capable, when full, of containing 150*l.*

4. The SANS PAREIL, of Miss SCOTT, 120*l.*

5. The SURREY, of Mr. DIBDIN, 300*l.*

6. The ROYALTY, Goodman's Fields, 250*l.*

And 7. The COBourg, of Mr. JONES, 150*l.*

—The performances of these five theatres are restricted, by their licenses, to spectacle, burletta, and pantomime. They accommodate an aggregate of about four thousand persons, and their nightly receipts may be estimated at from six to seven hundred pounds.—There is also open, two nights in the week, the magnificent establishment of the ITALIAN OPERA; where four thousand persons pay about fifteen hundred pounds per night for Italian performances and French dancing.—Over and above the preceding, there are various minor and temporary exhibitions; and, among interesting ones, we may mention, the THEATRE OF ARTS in Spring Gardens, and the illuminated exhibition of ANCIENT ARMOUR in Pall Mall.—Thus it appears that the several winter theatres of London receive from the public, during their season of about thirty weeks, a sum little short of 13,000*l.* per week, or about 400,000*l.* per annum; giving employment to at least one thousand persons, as stage-performers, musicians, authors, clerks, artists, and artizans.—And if, for the sake of a general total of the annual receipts, and of comparison with those of the French metropolis, we estimate the receipts of our Summer theatres at a fourth of that amount, we shall find the total annual receipts of the London theatres amount to half a million, or to 300,000*l.* more than the total annual receipts of the numerous theatres of the French metropolis.—These nightly exhibitions, supported and attended as they are by so considerable a proportion of the inhabitants of London, might be made as instrumental in promoting the cause of virtue as either the pulpit or the press, were they under a direction less accommodated to vulgar prejudices than is the case at present. A fondness for showy spectacle has always been characteristic of

the numerous classes of society constituting the great and small vulgar; and hence the interested competition of various managers to excel each other in showy processions, crowded stages, and noisy and bustling scenes. A conformity to the taste of the multitude was rendered necessary by the enormous size of the new theatres; in which it was found expedient to accommodate the performances to the eye rather than to the ear. The system has since spread through the theatres of every dimension; and a consequent neglect of the legitimate drama, and of dramatic writing, has led to a general deterioration of theatrical exhibitions, which it should be the business of good taste to arrest in its progress. The legitimate drama, and all its best purposes, have therefore, for some time past, been neglected or abandoned. Even if a play of Shakspeare, or any other classical author, should be performed, it has little chance of success, unless it be accompanied by processions, showy scenery, and dresses, never contemplated by the author. For dramatic novelties, we have, therefore, few pieces besides melodramas, romantic operas, chivalrous romances, and pantomimes filled with ghosts, hobgoblins, conjurations, and absurd mythologies; all of them calculated to sustain the grossest superstition, and to pervert and barbarize the public mind. Such, we are sorry to say, is the actual state of the London drama. If the vast sums now expended on scenery and parade were, on the contrary, bestowed on superior actors and original authors, the character of the stage might, in our day, be raised as much above its character in its best periods, as the modern patronage is superior to the patronage of any former age. At the same time, it is proper to state that these strictures apply rather to the commercial spirit, than to the taste or industry, of the several managers. The unthinking majority of the people prefer show to sense; and the managers, in complying with this untaught predilection, fill their treasuries, and obtain better returns on their capital. Another vice of theatrical management, which tends to destroy the theatrical habits of the public, and which more particularly attaches to the managers themselves, is the continued repetition, for weeks together, of the same stale and often worthless entertainments. A rotation of good representations, in which the same piece, whatever might be

be its attractions, should not be repeated within six nights, might give more trouble than the present system; but that trouble is due to the public; and we are persuaded that it would be the means of doubling the returns of a season. Abating these miscalculations, the several theatres must, nevertheless, be considered as being, at this time, under able direction: the committee of Drury-Lane have to contend against many prejudices, and the contradictory expectations of interested proprietors; Covent-Garden is ably sustained by the half-century's experience of Mr. Harris; the Olympic, by the unceasing energy, as manager and actor, of Mr. Elliston; the Sans Pareil, by the taste and genius of Miss Scott; the Surrey, by the varied powers of Mr. Dibdin: while the Italian opera is well supported by its own peculiar attractions, and by the influence of supreme fashion.

In our last we noticed the prosecutions pending against venders of Scottish or irregularly-printed Bibles and Common Prayer-books; and at that time we had, as we believed, good authority for stating, that the prosecutions were directed against contumacy, and not against inadvertency. The contrary proves, however, to be the fact; for a great number of expensive suits in Chancery have, within the month, been commenced in a very bad spirit against scores of small venders, whose whole stock-in-trade is scarcely equal to the cost of the first process. Peculiar blame attaches of course to these transactions, because they have taken place in connexion with the name of the Bible and of religion. The indignation which they have excited will doubtless end in the extinction of patent privileges, so insolently asserted. The booksellers, and other venders, have held meetings for their common defence; committees have been appointed, and we trust the subject will be submitted to a higher tribunal than a court of law. No compromise ought to be entered into until the expenses of these vexatious proceedings have been paid by those who instituted them; nor till the right of printing Bibles for public use has been extended to every printing-office.

Dr. CLARKE'S *Travels through Denmark, Sweden, Lapland, Finland, Norway, and Russia*, will be published in February.

C. MILLS, esq. author of "*a History of Muhammedanism*," is preparing a *History of the Crusades*, undertaken

for the Recovery of the Holy Land; a view of the Latin States in Syria and Palestine; the constitutions and laws of the kingdom of Jerusalem; the military orders which sprung from the wars between the Christians and Mussulmans; and the consequences of the Crusades upon the morals, literature, politics, and manners, of Europe.

In a few weeks will be published, Tom Crib's Memorial to Congress, with a preface, notes, and appendix; by one of the Fancy. The appendix will contain, among other flash articles, Chaunts, by Bob Gregson, the present poet-laureat of the Fancy. We presume this work may be referred to the same pen as "*the Fudge Family at Paris*."

A *Voyage in the Persian Gulph, and a Journey over Land from India to England, in 1817*, is preparing for publication, in one volume, quarto, illustrated by plates; containing an account of Arabia Felix, Arabia Deserta, Persia, Mesopotamia, Babylon, Bagdad, Koor-dortan, Armenia, Asia Minor, &c. &c.; by WILLIAM HENDE, esq. of the Madras Military Establishment.

Mr. PETER NICHOLSON, author of many esteemed mathematical works, is preparing for early publication, a popular Course of the Mathematical Sciences; which is adapted to succeed to the study of arithmetic in public schools. It will comprise the entire elements of pure and mixed mathematics, and every part will be accompanied by numerous questions, examples, and cases, for the exercise of the pupil.

A translation is printing in London of the Abbé GUILLE'S *Treatise on the Amusement and Instruction of the Blind*, with engravings. It is well known that this gentleman is the conductor of the famous national establishment for the blind at Paris, and in this volume he has presented the world with the interesting results of his experience.

A novel, from the pen of a lady of quality, whose name we are not at liberty to disclose, will appear in a few days, under the title of *Mondouro*.

A volume of sermons, chiefly designed to illustrate and enforce the Principle of Christian Responsibility, will be published in a few days.

Mr. BRITTON announces a *History and Description of Lichfield Cathedral*; to be illustrated with sixteen engravings, from drawings by F. MACKENZIE; among which is one representing the justly-famed monument by Chantrey, of the two children of Mrs.

Robinson. This history is to be finished in the present year, and will form a portion of the author's series of the "Cathedral Antiquities of England."

A volume of Letters are preparing for publication, written by the Hon. Lady Spencer to her niece, the late amiable Duchess of Devonshire, shortly after her marriage.

The new volume of Sermons, by Dr. CHALMERS, of Glasgow, is expected to appear in the course of February.

Sir GILBERT BLANE, physician-extraordinary to his Majesty, has in the press, and nearly ready for publication, a Treatise on Medical Logic, founded on practice, with facts and observations.

Mr. JOHN POWER, surgeon and accoucheur, has in the press, a Treatise on Midwifery, developing a new principle, by which, it is said, labour is shortened, and the sufferings of the patient alleviated.

The Lectures of the St. George's Medical, Chemical, and Chirurgical School, will recommence the first and second weeks of February, in their proper order;—by B. C. Brodie, F.R.S. assistant-surgeon to St. George's Hospital; by George Pearson, M.D. F.R.S. senior physician to St. George's Hospital; by W. F. Brande, Sec. R.S. and Professor of Chemistry to the Royal Institution; and by Sir E. Home, who will continue his lectures gratuitously to the pupils of St. George's Hospital.

Mr. RENNELL, Christian Advocate in the University of Cambridge, and vicar of Kensington, has in the press, Remarks on Scepticism, especially as it is connected with the subject of organization and life; being an answer to some recent works of French and English physiologists.

It is worthy of observation, in connexion with the above, to state, that the learned editors of the Medical and Physical Journal assert that the phenomena of animal life are only to be accounted for on the new theory which ascribes all inferior motions to the transfer of superior ones; and they infer, therefore, that that theory is the true system of Nature, and that the powers called attractive, gravitating, and centrifugal, are as unnecessary in Nature as they are gratuitous and absurd in Science.

C. DIBDIN, esq. will publish shortly, Young Arthur, or the Child of Mystery, a metrical romance.

Decision, a tale, is preparing for the press, by the author of Correction.

The sale of the first portion of the late Mr. BINDLEY's books commenced at Mr. Evans's, in Pall-Mall, on the 7th of December. We shall select a few specimens of the extraordinary prices obtained for some rare articles; and, in making these extracts, we purposely abstain from noticing the solid works of literature, and confine them to such articles as will interest the feelings of bibliomaniacs, or as are distinguished by their rarity:—

- No. 69, Sir W. Alexander's (Lord Sterling) Tragedies. 12mo. 32l. 11s.
 152, Annalia Dulrensis, or Cotswold's Games. 4to. 12l. 12s.
 173, Art of Good Living. Imprint at Paris. 19l.
 450, Bastard's Epigrams. 12mo. 1598, 15l. 4s. 6d.
 455, Belvidere, or Garden of the Muses. 12mo. 1600, 13l. 2s. 6d.
 540, Aratus, 1559, with Milton's Autograph. 8l. 8s.
 743, Breton's Floorish upon Fancie. 42l.
 745, Bankes's Bay Horse. 13l. 5s.
 976, Carter's History of Cambridge. 8vo. 18l. 18s.
 1103, Brown's Warning Piece for England. 10l. 10s.
 1192, Crompton's Oyl of Epigrams. 12mo. 11l. 11s.
 1193, Crompton's Muse's Mount. 12l. 15s.
 1697, Floore of the Commandments; printed by Wynkyn de Worde. 17l. 10s.
 1769, Denny's Pellicanidium. 8vo. 13l.
 1775, Davies's Muses's Sacrifice. 12mo. 20l.
 1878, Gamble's Ayres. 11l. 15s.
 1880, Gray the Poet's Directions to Dodsley, for the Publication of his Poems. 17l. 17s.
 2133, Expedition of the Duke of Somerset into Scotland. 12mo. 17l. 17s.
 2203, Chute's Beautie Dishonoured, or Shore's Wife. 4to. 1593, 34l. 13s.

The second portion of the catalogue is particularly rich in old English poetry; and we shall, next month, duly record the prices which the most distinguished articles have obtained.

A new and enlarged edition of the Tutor's Key to the School Books on the Interrogative System, will be published in a few days.

The subscription to Mr. VALPY's edition of the *Delphin and Variorum Classics*, will close on the publication of Part I. which will appear on the 6th of this month. Each Part will then be raised to 19s.; on the first of April to 20s.; and on the first of June, 1819, to 21s.; the large paper to double. The present subscription is 603, large and small. The present price is 18s.

each part, small; and 11. 16s. large. The work will, as it were, incorporate the *Delphin Variorum* and *Bipont* editions. The best text will be used, and not the *Delphin*. The notes in the best *variorum* edition will be printed at the end of each author; the *Delphin* notes interpretatio, and various readings, under the text. The best indices will also be adapted. The reference will be to the book and chapter, which will apply to all other editions. The *Literaria Notitia*, from the *Bipont* editions, continued to the present time, will be added.

It is with peculiar satisfaction that we announce the speedy appearance of a careful literal translation of the Penal Code of Napoleon. It will appear early in the present month, and will be calculated equally to interest professional and general readers.

Speedily will be published, by Mr. GEORGE SAMOUELLE, associate of the Linnean Society of London, the *Entomologist's Pocket Compendium*: containing, an introduction to the knowledge of British insects; together with the modern method of arranging the classes crustacea, myriapoda, spiders, mites, and insects, according to their affinities and structure, after the system of Dr. Leach.

NO. VII. of Mr. DYER's *Lives of Illustrious Men* is nearly ready for publication.

The Rev. JOHN EVANS has in the press, *Essays, Biographical, Literary, Moral, and Critical*, which will be published in the course of February.

A volume of *Familiar Dissertations on Theological and Moral Subjects*, by the Rev. Dr. WM. BARROW, prebendary of Southwell, is in the press, and will shortly appear.

Maternal Conversations, by Madame DUFRESNOY; on beauty, passion, courage, justice, clemency, moderation, perseverance, riches, love of country, &c. &c. will be published in February.

Dr. CLUTTERBUCK, one of the physicians to the General Dispensary, &c. will shortly publish, *Observations on the Nature and Treatment of the Epidemic Fever*, at present prevailing in the metropolis, as well as in most parts of the United Kingdom.

A new edition of LORD BACON's works, in twelve volumes, foolscap, enriched with portraits, with the Latin part of them translated into English; by Dr. PETER SHAW, M.D. will appear in February.

As matter of record and literary curiosity, we subjoin a list of the numbers purchased on the last day of every month, by the first bookselling establishment in Paternoster-row, and perhaps in the world, for distribution among their retail correspondents. It serves to shew the proportions of general sale; and it must surprise foreigners to learn, that this is the consumption of only one (though the chief) of the many wholesale establishments who send monthly parcels to every part of the world:—

- 650 Monthly Magazine.
- 550 Gentleman's Magazine.
- 450 Monthly Review.
- 350 Sporting Magazine.
- 300 British Critic.
- 300 European Magazine.
- 300 Ladies' Magazine.
- 275 New Monthly Magazine.
- 225 London Medical Journal.
- 200 Eclectic Review.
- 175 Thomson's Annals.
- 175 Medical Repository.
- 150 Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.
- 125 Philosophical Magazine.
- 125 Repertory.
- 125 Ackerman's Repository.
- 75 Literary Panorama.

These numbers, as the regular monthly consumption of one wholesale house, will appear the more extraordinary when we state, that, on the decease of the late M. Millin at Paris, we discovered that the total monthly sale of the *Annales Encyclopediques*, the best journal in France, did not exceed 350 copies; and that that of the new *Journal des Savans*, set up by the Bourbon party, did not exceed 200 copies,—a fourth of each being sold in Great Britain.

J. BROWN, esq. has in the press a poem, entitled, *the Stage*; addressed to Mr. Farren; containing strictures on various actors.

A new edition of *Family Prayers*, by the late Dr. PIERSON, with a life of the author, is in the press.

SIR ARTHUR CLARKE has nearly ready for publication, an *Essay on Warm, Cold, and Vapour Bathing*; with practical observations on Sea Bathing, Diseases of the Skin, Bilious, Liver Complaints, and Dropsy.

Mr. BOILEAU will shortly publish the *Art of French Conversation*, exemplified on a new plan, with an introduction, &c.

Questions on the Chronology of English History, adapted to Dr. Valpy's *Poetical Chronology*, by the Rev. J. EVANS, will be published early in February.

A Series of Engravings, representing the Bones of the Human Skeleton, with the Skeletons of some of the Lower Animals; by EDWARD MITCHELL, engraver, Edinburgh; with explanatory references by John Barclay, M.D. will speedily be published.

Mr. G. H. TOULMIN has in the press, and will publish in the course of the ensuing month, a book of poems, the principal one of which is entitled, *Illustrations of Affection*.

The *Recollections of Japan*, by Capt. GOLOWNIN, are expected to appear in the course of a few days, and be accompanied by a chronological account of the Rise, Decline, and Renewal, of British commercial intercourse with that country.

On the publication of No. VII. of STEPHEN'S Greek Thesaurus, the price is again to be raised to future new subscribers; no more of this work being printed than were actually subscribed for originally, so that only the copies of deceased subscribers are on sale.

First Lessons in Latin, designed as an introduction to *Entropius* and *Phœdrus*, by the Rev. JOHN EVANS, will be published very soon.

The third edition, with considerable additions, of Dr. SCUDAMORE'S Treatise on the Nature and Cure of Gout and Rheumatism, including general considerations on Morbid States of the Digestive Organs, and some remarks on Regimen, is nearly ready for publication.

Mr. WARREN is printing a second edition of his "*Old Church-of-England Principles opposed to the New Light*."

A most interesting little book for children is in the press, entitled, the *Well-Educated Doll*; calculated to amuse and instruct; embellished with ten engravings.

Mr. BODECK has returned to England, after having successfully explored the kingdom of the Ashantees, in which he resided six months. During the first half of this interval he was incarcerated in a dungeon, and expected to be put to death. The king had him often brought from his cell to the palace, for the purpose of enquiring the object of his visit. These interviews always took place in the dead of the night; and, upon one occasion, his Majesty met Mr. Bodeck half-way in the dark. After repeated conversations, his Majesty became quite satisfied with respect to the intentions of the stranger, who was liberated, and, for the last three months

of his stay, he resided at the court, and was treated with kindness. Among the curious and valuable articles brought home by Mr. Bodeck, is a geographical history of the Ashantee kingdom, in the native language, and an account of the travels and death of Mungo Park.

FRANCE.

The following account has been given in the *Moniteur* of the receipts of the theatres, and other places of public amusement, at Paris, for 1818:—

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| Académie Royal de Musique | 598,622fr. 40c. |
| Théâtre-Français | 654,729 5 |
| Opéra-Comique | 704,975 70 |
| Odéon-Favart | 273,116 90 |
| Bousses | 63,394 |
| Vaudeville | 540,473 25 |
| Variétés | 495,581 35 |
| Gaieté | 400,112 90 |
| Ambigu | 413,814 96 |
| Porte-Saint-Martin | 451,839 40 |
| Cirque Olympique | 222,099 10 |
| Bals de l'Opéra | 27,948 |
| Bals de l'Odéon | 4,107 |
| Tivoli | 94,386 5 |
| Jardin-Beaujon | 68,075 25 |
| Ruggieri | 4,251 25 |

Total 5,017,526 56

—This amount does not include the *Montagnes*, *Belleville*, *Lilliputiennes*, &c. One-tenth of the receipts is appropriated to the support of the indigent, and this tenth is estimated at nearly 588,000 fr. or about 24,500l.

GERMANY.

M. SCHMIDT, an inhabitant of Mecklenburgh, has lately invented a machine, which ploughs and harrows the land without human assistance, and is put in motion by four large wind-mill sails.

UNITED STATES.

—The census of the inhabitants of the city of New-York, taken in April, 1816, returns 44,424 white male inhabitants; 43,819 white females, 3,891 male aliens, 3,094 female aliens, 3,198 coloured males, 4,576 coloured females, 228 male slaves, 389 female slaves—making, altogether, a population of 100,619. The number of tenements are above 17,000.

EAST INDIES.

The missionaries proceed zealously with the translations, according to the following letter from one of them:—

"A new edition of the New Testament, of 4000 copies, has been some little time begun, and the printing advanced to the middle of Matthew.

"In the *Bengalee*, in which of course the version will be now as accurate as the brethren can expect ever to make it, and in

in which the opportunities for distribution are becoming daily more extensive, we have commenced a new edition of 5000 copies of the whole Scriptures, in a new and much reduced type, reduced by Brother Lawson, when he resided at Serampore. By means of this alteration we shall be able to comprise the whole Bible in one large octavo volume, of 850 pages, which has hitherto occupied five volumes of 800 pages each. The brethren intend to print 5000 additional Testaments, forming a thin volume of about 180 pages.

"In the *Sanskrit*, the Latin of the East, and intelligible to almost all the learned men throughout Hindoostan, the historical books have been completed, and the printing advanced to the middle of Jeremiah. We therefore expect to complete this volume within the next three months, and shall then have printed the whole of the Scriptures in that language.

"The *Hindee* Bible is still further advanced; and we fully expect that within a month the last part will be ready for distribution. We shall then have printed the first edition of the whole Scriptures, with a second edition of the New Testament.

"In the *Mahratta*, the historical books have been printed off since the last memoir, and the Hagiographa advanced to the middle of Proverbs.

"In the *Sikh*, the Pentateuch is just completed, and the historical books begun.

"In the *Chinese*, we have just completed the Pentateuch, and are now proceeding with a second edition of the New Testament.

"In the *Telinga*, the New Testament is printed as far as the Thessalonians; and we hope to have finished the volume ere this reaches you.

"In the *Pushtoo* Testament, the printing is advanced as far as the 1st of Peter; and in the *Assam* and *Wutch*, to the Romans; while in the *Bruj Bhussa*, although a delay has arisen in consequence of the distance of Brother Chamberlain's station, who was superintending the version, we are preparing to proceed with the printing as before.

"In the *Kurnata* we have finished Mark, and are proceeding with Luke; while in the *Kunkuna*, the *Mooltanee*, the *Sindhee*, the *Kashmere*, the *Bikaneer*, the *Nepal*, the *Ooduyapore*, the *Marwar*, the *Juypore*, and the *Khasse*, not much progress in the printing has been made since the last Report, access to them in many cases being difficult, and their prosecution interfering with the supply of countries more extensive and more easy of approach. As soon, however, as the *Hindee* and *Sungskrit* versions are completed, it is the intention of the brethren to proceed with them; while the return of brother Carapeit afforded a most favourable opportunity of distributing the gospel of St. Matthew, already printed, in four of these languages.

"Although the printing of the Serampore translations has been in some degree retarded, by the printing of several elementary works for the Bengalee schools, as well as of the Roman Malay, and Armenian Bibles, for the Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society (a cause not much to be regretted), you will be pleased to hear, that they were never proceeding with more rapidity than at present. The office now furnishes our venerable editor, Dr. Carey, (independently of the Chinese proofs it forwards to Dr. Marshman,) with twelve proofs per week on an average."

MEDICAL REPORT.

REPORT of DISEASES and CASUALTIES occurring in the public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the CITY DISPENSARY, —the limits of which, commencing at the Fleet-street end of Chancery-lane, pass through Gray's Inn-lane, Portpool-lane, Hatton Wall, Great Saffron-hill, West-street, Smithfield-bars, Charterhouse-lane and square; along Goswell-street to Old street; down Old-street, as far as Bunhill-row; thence crossing the Old Jewry and extending along Queen-street, terminate at the water-side.

IN what do the essentials of insanity consist? or what constitutes the bodily difference between an individual, with "imagination all compact," and one whose conceptions are cruelly and frightfully deranged; who fancies an enemy in every form that meets his gaze; who, from having, perhaps, been yesterday the most placid and placable of mankind, is to-day the avowed enemy of his whole species, blaspheming the God that made him, cursing his own existence, and imprecating evil even upon those who surround him

with regards of sympathy and proffers of love.

The many solutions that have been proposed of the question respecting the constituents of madness, would, of themselves, be sufficient proof (if proof were wanting,) of the darkness which involves the theory of intellectual being: they might serve to indicate how little we know, or rather that we know literally nothing, of the bond of connection between mind and matter.

Deranged circulation of the brain is the most

most obvious explanation which presents itself of disordered intelligence; and this general feeling, with regard to the connection between vascular impetus, and sentient derangement, arises out of the observations which every one is daily making on the effects that follow an encephalic circulation of inordinate energy. But the inference, in this case, has been deduced by far too largely and indiscriminately. Natural enough, as it would seem *a priori*, to conceive that vascular and sentient excitement are necessarily coincident and commensurate: fact tells a different tale; and the writer of these remarks has often witnessed the highest fervor of mental excitement connected with arterial movements of the most temperate measure. Inflammation of the brain, fever, and insanity, although at times conjunctively present, are disorders *in se*, and independent the one on the other.

Indeed, every circumstance connected with the horrible subject of mental hallucination serves to convince the candid investigator of diseased production, both that insanity is compatible with a vast variety of corporeal condition, and that such condition, as a cause of the ailment, is often of a nature that has hitherto, to say the least, eluded every research of the pathologist. When, then, we talk of insanity as in all cases under the control of medicine, we speak not merely presumptively, but empirically. We are, in fact, guilty of the very same error with the vulgar, who connect the notion of an abstract, substantive existence, with particular maladies; and conceive the office of the physician, in curing such maladies, to be merely similar to that of the chemist, who mixes, and combines, and neutralizes, and disperses.

When the Committee of the House of Commons were of late so laudably engaged in scrutinizing the questions of the curable nature of madness, how different were the replies received from different responders to their queries! Vomiting was lauded by one as almost a specific in the complaint: another spoke of purgatives as the main spring from which all healing measures should be derived. This physician was found to praise and practise venesection; that to condemn depletion as fraught with danger. Tonics were said by some to be possessed of remedial powers; others talked of mercurials and alteratives. Some advocates came forward on the side of warm, others argued in favour of cold, bathing. Lastly, some derided even the interposition of any curative attempts in mental sickness; while others as confidently asserted that no diseases, if properly treated, are more manageable by physical means than those of the mind.

The writer of these remarks has recently witnessed, in two instances of mental de-

rangement, a melancholy confirmation of the inscrutable, and often untangible, and varied, nature of what nosologically would be viewed as an identical disease. The first was sudden in its onset, and early in becoming established; the other was gradual in commencement, and tardy in growth. Upon the latter, however, symptoms of actual fever unexpectedly supervened, and the complaint terminated in the death of the sufferer; while the case of the former individual, certainly in the first instance of a more formidable aspect, and perhaps, if we may so say, of a more corporeal character, is still under the experiment of physical and moral treatment. The event of this last case, with further reflections on the nature and origin and management of the malady, will be laid before the readers of these Reports, when either returning health, or ideotcy, or death, shall have stamped a character of certainty on its present uncertain condition.*

But the mind, even when its workings have not extended either in kind or degree beyond the assigned limits of sanity, often operates to a most mysterious extent in controverting or influencing the common physical excitements by which man is encircled. Let two physicians prescribe the same remedy to one patient, and how different will sometimes be its effect! Suppose a person to fall ill at different times, and under different mental circumstances of the same disease, and how varied will it prove both in duration and energy; nay, sometimes, the exaltation of the fancy into the fear of a disorder's approach, or into the supposition of its actual presence, will prove equal to its real and positive production. A French writer of credit has recently adduced a curious instance of imaginary hydrophobia counterfeiting, with undetectable precision, the genuine malady; and Mr. Hill, in his able Treatise on Insanity, relates a similar occurrence. The persons, in both instances,

* The reader, by turning to the bills that are stitched in the present number of this Magazine, will find one of them to contain a further account of the distressing occurrences to which the writer has alluded. The Editor has permitted these bills to be appended to the number without cost; and his liberality will doubtless be followed by a long list of subscribers from the readers of the Monthly Magazine: among whom there are doubtless many and various opinions on the merits, political, moral, and military, of the Battle of Waterloo; but all these opinions will be merged into an entire coincidence of sentiment, when the question to be practically resolved is, the propriety of at once encouraging merit in art, and preserving a family from impending want? D. U.
were

were only cured by the dog, from which they supposed themselves to have been infected, having been brought into their presence entirely free from the complaint.

But the writer, while he finds himself only at the commencement of his subject, is stopped by the limits of his paper: for the present, then, he must again pause, and pursue his subject of mental and

moral disorder, and medicine, when he is next permitted to meet his reader. A single page of report he constantly finds a vexatiously inconvenient limit to his wishes and views: but every evil has its corresponding good; more space would probably prove a temptation to still more tedious expansion. D. UWINS, M.D.

Thavies'-inn; Jan. 20, 1819.

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, &c.

THE reported discovery of M. MORICHINI, respecting the magnetizing power of the violet rays, which was scarcely credited in this country, has received the confirmation of PROFESSOR PLAYFAIR. He gives the following account of an experiment of which he was a witness:—After having received into my chamber a solar ray, through a circular opening made in the shutter, the ray was made to fall upon a prism, such as those which are usually employed in experiments upon the primitive colours. The spectrum which resulted from the refraction was received upon a screen; all the rays were intercepted except the violet, in which was placed a needle for the purpose of being magnetized. It was a plate of thin steel, selected from a number of others, and which, upon making the trial, was found to possess no polarity, and not to exhibit any attraction for iron filings. It was fixed horizontally on the support by means of wax, and in such a direction as to cut the magnetic meridian nearly at right angles. By a lens of a sufficient size, the whole of the violet ray was collected into a focus, which was carried slowly along the needle, proceeding from the centre towards one of the extremities, and always the same extremity; taking care, as is the case in the common operation of magnetizing, never to go back in the opposite direction. After operating fifty-five minutes, the needle was found to be strongly magnetic; it acted powerfully on the compass, the end of the needle which had received the influence of the violet ray repelling the north pole, and the whole of it attracting, and keeping suspended, a fringe of iron filings.

MM. DULONG and PETIT have lately given to the world a Memoir on Heat, which gained the prize medal for 1818, of the Academy of Sciences. The title of the paper is, "On the Measure of Temperatures, and on the Laws of the Communication of Heat."

Law 1. If the cooling of a body placed in a vacuum terminated by a medium absolutely deprived of heat, or of the power of radiating, could be observed, the velocity of cooling would decrease in a geometrical progression, whilst the tem-

perature diminished in an arithmetical progression.

2. For the same temperature of the boundary of the vacuum in which a body is placed, the velocity of cooling for the excess of temperature, in arithmetical progression, will decrease, as the terms of geometrical progression diminished by a constant number. The ratio of this geometrical progression is the same for all bodies, and equal to 1.0077.

3. The velocity of cooling in a vacuum for the same excess of temperature increases in a geometrical progression, the temperature of the surrounding body increasing in an arithmetical progression. The ratio of the progression is also 1.0077 for all bodies.

4. The velocity of cooling due to the contact of a gas is entirely independent of the nature of the surface of bodies.

5. The velocity of cooling due to the contact of a fluid (gas) varies in a geometrical progression, the excess of temperature varying also in a geometrical progression. If the ratio of the last progression be 2, that of the first is 2.35; whatever the nature of the gas, or whatever its force of elasticity. This law may also be expressed by saying, that the quantity of heat abstracted by a gas is in all cases proportional to the excess of the temperature the body raised to the power of 1.233.

6. The cooling power of a fluid (gas) diminishes in a geometrical progression, when its tension or elasticity diminishes also in a geometrical progression. If the ratio of this second progression be 2, the ratio of the first will be, for air 1.366; for hydrogen 1.301; for carbonic acid 1.341; for olefiant gas 1.415. This law may be expressed in the following manner:

The cooling power of gas is, other things being equal, proportionate to a certain power of the pressure. The exponent of this power, which depends on the nature of the gas, is, for air 0.45; for hydrogen 0.515; for carbonic acid 0.517; for olefiant gas 0.501.

7. The cooling power of a gas varies with its temperature; so that, if the gas can dilate so as to preserve the same degree of elasticity, the cooling power will be found diminished by the rarefaction of the

the gas, just as much as it is increased by its being heated; so that ultimately it depends upon its tension alone.

M. HUMBOLDT and his companions, in the course of their travels, heard an account of a tree which grows in the valleys of Aragua, the juice of which is a nourishing milk, and which, from that circumstance, has received the name of the cow-tree. The tree in its general aspect resembles the *chrysophyllum cainito*; its leaves are oblong, pointed, leathery, and

alternate, marked with lateral veins projecting downwards; they are parallel, and are ten inches long. When incisions are made into the trunk, it discharges abundantly a glutinous milk, moderately thick, without any acridness, and exhaling an agreeable balsamic odour. The travellers drank considerable quantities of it without experiencing any injurious effects; its viscosity only rendering it rather unpleasant.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

PRICES OF MERCHANDISE. Dec. 25.

| | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|----|---------------------|
| Cocoa, W. I. common | £4 5 0 | to | 4 15 0 |
| Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary | 5 5 0 | — | 6 15 0 |
| —, fine | 7 5 0 | — | 7 18 0 |
| —, Mocha | 8 0 0 | — | 8 5 0 |
| Cotton, W. I. common | 0 1 4 | — | 0 1 6 |
| —, Demerara | 0 1 7 | — | 0 1 11 |
| Currants | 5 10 0 | — | 5 12 0 |
| Figs, Turkey | 2 3 0 | — | 3 0 0 |
| Flax, Riga | 80 0 0 | — | 83 0 0 |
| Hemp, Riga Rhine | 47 0 0 | — | 48 0 0 |
| Hops, new, Pockets | 7 0 0 | — | 9 0 0 |
| —, Bags | 5 12 0 | — | 7 0 0 |
| Iron, British, Bars | 12 10 0 | — | 13 0 0 |
| Iron, British, Pigs | 8 0 0 | — | 9 0 0 |
| Oil, Lucca | 17 0 0 | — | 19 0 0 |
| —, Galipoli | 103 0 0 | — | 105 0 0 |
| Rags | 3 2 0 | — | 3 5 0 |
| Raisins, bloom or jar, new | 4 15 0 | — | 0 0 0 |
| Rice, Carolina, new | 2 0 0 | — | 2 6 0 |
| —, East India | 0 17 0 | — | 1 8 0 |
| Silk, China, raw | 1 2 8 | — | 1 11 9 |
| —, Bengal, skein | 1 0 7 | — | 1 2 9 |
| Spices, Cinnamon | 0 12 4 | — | 0 12 6 |
| —, Cloves | 0 3 9 | — | 0 3 10 |
| —, Nutmegs | 0 6 0 | — | 0 6 3 |
| —, Pepper, black | 0 0 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ | — | 0 0 8 |
| —, —, white | 0 0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | 0 1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac | 0 5 0 | — | 0 6 4 |
| —, Geneva Hollands | 0 3 6 | — | 0 3 8 |
| —, Rum, Jamaica | 0 3 3 | — | 0 4 3 |
| Sugar, brown | 3 15 0 | — | 3 16 0 |
| —, Jamaica, fine | 4 5 0 | — | 4 10 0 |
| —, East India, brown | 1 14 0 | — | 2 2 0 |
| —, lump, fine | 5 7 0 | — | 5 15 0 |
| Tallow, town-melted | 4 10 0 | — | 0 0 0 |
| —, Russia, yellow | 4 2 0 | — | 4 3 0 |
| Tea, Bohea | 0 2 7 | — | 0 2 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| —, Hyson, best | 0 3 5 | — | 0 4 0 |
| Wine, Madeira, old | 90 0 0 | — | 120 0 0 |
| —, Port, old | 120 0 0 | — | 125 0 0 |
| —, Sherry | 110 0 0 | — | 120 0 0 |

Jan. 22.

| | | | |
|----------------------|----|---------------------|-----------|
| £4 5 0 | to | 4 15 0 | per cwt. |
| 5 5 0 | — | 7 0 0 | ditto. |
| 7 8 0 | — | 8 8 0 | ditto. |
| 8 0 0 | — | 8 7 0 | ditto. |
| 0 1 4 | — | 0 1 6 | per lb. |
| 0 1 7 | — | 0 1 11 | ditto. |
| 5 10 0 | — | 5 12 0 | per cwt. |
| 2 3 0 | — | 3 3 0 | ditto. |
| 80 0 0 | — | 83 0 0 | per ton. |
| 47 0 0 | — | 48 0 0 | ditto. |
| 7 0 0 | — | 9 9 0 | per cwt. |
| 5 12 0 | — | 7 7 0 | ditto. |
| 13 0 0 | — | 14 0 0 | per ton. |
| 8 10 0 | — | 9 10 0 | per ton. |
| 17 0 0 | — | 19 0 0 | per jar. |
| 100 0 0 | — | 0 0 0 | per ton. |
| 3 2 0 | — | 3 3 0 | per cwt. |
| 4 10 0 | — | 4 15 0 | ditto. |
| 2 0 0 | — | 2 2 0 | ditto. |
| 0 17 0 | — | 1 8 0 | ditto. |
| 1 2 8 | — | 1 11 9 | per lb. |
| 1 0 7 | — | 1 2 9 | ditto. |
| 0 12 4 | — | 0 12 6 | ditto. |
| 0 3 8 | — | 0 3 9 | ditto. |
| 0 5 11 | — | 0 6 0 | ditto. |
| 0 0 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ | — | 0 0 8 | ditto. |
| 0 0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | 0 1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ditto. |
| 0 5 9 | — | 0 6 6 | per gal. |
| 0 3 6 | — | 0 3 8 | ditto. |
| 0 3 3 | — | 0 4 3 | per gal. |
| 3 15 0 | — | 3 16 0 | per cwt. |
| 4 5 0 | — | 4 10 0 | ditto. |
| 1 14 0 | — | 2 2 0 | ditto. |
| 5 7 0 | — | 5 17 0 | ditto. |
| 3 17 6 | — | 0 0 0 | ditto. |
| 3 13 0 | — | 0 0 0 | ditto. |
| 0 2 7 | — | 0 2 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ | per lb. |
| 0 5 8 | — | 0 6 0 | ditto. |
| 90 0 0 | — | 120 0 0 | per pipe. |
| 120 0 0 | — | 125 0 0 | ditto. |
| 110 0 0 | — | 120 0 0 | per butt. |

Premiums of Insurance.—Guernsey or Jersey, 25s.—Cork or Dublin, 25s.—Bel-fast, 25s. a 30s.—Hambro', 30s.—Madeira, 20s. a 25s.—Jamaica, 3g.—Greenland, out and home, —.

Course of Exchange, Dec. 25.—Amsterdam, 11 7 C. F.—Hamburgh, 34 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ U.—Paris, 24 15 2.—Leghorn, 51 $\frac{1}{2}$.—Lisbon, 58.—Dublin, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

At Messrs. Wolfe and Edmonds' Canal Office, Change Alley, Cornhill—Grand Junction CANAL shares sell for 253l. per 100l. share.—Birmingham, 1000l.—Coventry, 970l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 325l.—Trent and Mersey, 1600l.—East India Dock, 180l. per share.—

shares—West India, 1961.—The Strand BRIDGE, 101.—West Middlesex WATERWORKS, 431.—GAS LIGHT COMPANY, 100l. and on the advance in London and elsewhere.

Gold in bars 41. 1s. 6d. per oz.—New doubloons 41.—Silver in bars 5s. 6d.

The 3 per cent. Reduced, on the 25th, were 79½; 5 per cent. Consols, 78½; 3½ per cent. 82½; and 4 percent. Consols, 98½.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 20th of Dec. 1818 and the 20th of Jan. 1819; extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 86.]

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.

ATKINSON J. Dalton, Cumberland, cotton manufacturer. (Birkitt, L.)
Broadbent W. Preston, corn merchant. (Blackburn)
Bryant W. Greenwich, coach maker. (Clark and co. L.)
Blomerley W. Bolton, cotton manufacturer. (Meddowcroft, London)
Bedeils W. Knight, Radnorshire, woolstapler. (Jenkins and co. London)
Bradshaw R. Manchester, check manufacturer. (Smith)
Brunner J. Birmingham, pattern manufacturer. (Ricks)
Blackburn, Witham, Essex, cornfactor. (Carter, L.)
Crimes T. Chester, coach proprietor. (Hoxley, L.)
Collins S. Maidstone, dealer in hops. (Lindsay, L.)
Curgenfen T. Truro, linen draper. (Bennelack)
Chambers R. Market Rasen, currier. (Eyre, L.)
Cater S. and J. Horse, Watling Street, warehouseman. (Chapman and co.)
Cutwood W. Bold, Lancashire, farmer. (Chester, L.)
Chapman R. Hammer-smith, surgeon. (Gates and co. L.)
Cassels R. St. Swithin's lane, merchant. (Poole)
Churchill J. Stanhope Street, Clare market, common brewer. (Brown)
Collins F. New Finsbourne, Suffolk. (Hume, Holborn court)
David J. Threadneedle Street, merchant. (Knight and co.)
Dann W. Threadneedle Street, wine merchant. (Anderson)
Danels W. jun. Bishop's Stortford, malt factor. (Mankin, London)
Davey J. Foulham, Norfolk, ironmonger. (Tilfon and co. London)
Emery C. King's Bromley, dealer. (Toke, L.)
Everett W. Cambridge, corn merchant. (Croft, L.)
Flinders J. Nottingham, hosiery. (Farren, L.)
Friday R. Edsworth, barge master. (Noy and co. L.)
Fleet W. Old Bailey, printer. (Amory and co.)
Gittson R. Bawtry, Yorkshire. (Knowles, L.)
Gorton T. Aldermanbury, pottern, mercer. (Blandford)
Gardiner D. Chiswell Street, hatter. (Clabon)
Hart A. Dean Street, Finsbury square, merchant. (Steel)
Hewitt P. Bold, Lancashire. (Chaker, L.)
Hart J. Southampton, grocer. (Poole, L.)
Morlocks S. Bolton, manufacturer. (Meddowcroft, L.)
Hogg I. E. Broad Street, warehouseman. (Knight and co.)
Rayward R. Great Portland Street, paper hanger. (Archer)
Ingram L. Cheap-side, hatter. (Birkitt, L.)
Jenkin R. Plymouth, grocer. (Bowden, L.)
Jackson G. Minster, Isle of Sheppy, baker. (Milne and co.)
Jenkins T. Whitchurch, Glamorganshire, timber merchant. (Jenkins and co. L.)
Jacob J. Gravel lane, Houndsditch, tobacconist. (Norton)
Jennings J. C. Catherine Street, dealer. (Comerford)
Kirk R. Leicester, liquor merchant. (Jeyes, L.)

Keadrick J. Chaddesley Corbett, Worcestershire, miller. (Lodington and co. L.)
Levien S. Elizabeth place, Kennington, exchange broker. (Poole)
Longman F. G. Norwich, maltster. (Abbott, L.)
Lumley W. Jermyn Street, wine merchant. (Osbaldeston)
Lucy M. Tupsley, Herefordshire, builder. (Evans, Hereford)
Lush E. Sherborne, linen draper. (King and co. L.)
Moxon R. W. G. and J. Hull, merchants. (Roller and co. London)
Marshall T. Tong, Yorkshire, corn dealer. (Platts, L.)
Morris J. Woolwich, cordwainer. (Suter, Greenwich)
Morgan W. Bristol, victualler. (King, L.)
Oulett J. Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square, Jeweller. (Poole)
Pidding J. J. High Holborn, stock broker. (Guy, L.)
Parsons S. Hanover Street, Long Acre, coach plater. (Robins and co.)
Pett W. Basinghall Street, merchant. (Jacomb and co.)
Payton W. Lincoln's inn fields, wine merchant. (Hartley)
Perry J. sen, Stockport, muslin manufacturer. (Wright and co. London)
Parcell J. George Street, Upper Marsh, Lambeth, victualler. (Shuter)
Phillips T. Bread Street hill, merchant. (Clarke)
Patterson M. Halifax, dyer. (Morton and co. L.)
Perkins J. Tiverton, timber merchant. (Birkett, L.)
Power J. and R. Warwick, Finsbury Square, merchants. (Warner)
Ridley T. Seaton Sluice, Northumberland, brewer. (Meggison and co. London)
Rogers J. Old Broad Street, merchant. (Aldermanbury)
Ridchie T. Air Street, Piccadilly, merchant. (Evans and co.)
Robinson J. Holywell, butcher. (Towe and co. L.)
Scoles C. Benington, Oxfordshire, baker. (Price and co.)
Smith W. Moffatt Street, City road, corn dealer. (Dobson)
Stanbury J. Gloucester terrace, Whitechapel road, grocer. (Hill)
Symons T. Strand, brass founder. (Mount)
Salt M. Stoke upon Trent, Staffordshire, flour dealer. (Tooke, London)
Simmonds W. Lowestoft, merchant. (Bromley, L.)
Sumner T. Preston, corn merchant. (Blacklock, L.)
Stiff W. Botherwick, Hampshire, dealer. (Bridger, L.)
Tippet R. Exeter, baker. (Elliott)
Twyford J. Portwood, Cheshire. (Wright and co. L.)
Tully F. Bristol, baker. (Poole and co.)
Thomas W. Cheap-side, draper. (Amory and co.)
Thompson W. M. Liverpool, merchant. (Towe and co. L.)
Unwin R. Chapel en le Frith, timber merchant. (Walker, London)
Venus J. Lower Shadwell, vintner. (Robinson and co. L.)
Wheeler D. Hyde Street, Bloom-bury, colouring manufacturer. (Grimaldi and co. L.)
Wilson J. H. jun. Upper Belgrave place, Pimlico, picture dealer. (Newcomb)
Young T. Paddington, Mary la bone, grocer. (Shuter).

DIVIDENDS.

Abel M. Bungay
Abbey W. Godmanchester
Brown G. Lime Street
Bell J. and T. Hull
Blacknashagen T. C. Bishopsgate Street within
Bell W. Bampton
Baynolds B. Mark Lane
Burton H. Burton upon Trent
Beauchamp R. Coventry Street
Bayly J. Pitsea, Essex
Bell O. M. Great Spring Street
Balfett W. Church Street, Spitalfields
Bragg W. A. Rotherhithe wall
Bailey J. Reading
Baker C. T. Marshbrough
Buchanan W. Oxenden Street
Coombes J. and J. Chadwell dock
Cutting J. Playford, Suffolk
Clay C. Aston, Warwickshire
Clark W. Halifax
Clarke T. West Pennard, Somersetshire
Tolman W. Long Acre
Cook W. Chapel Street, New road
Clark T. and C. Gray, Kewick
Cridland C. and B. Leicester
Carnaby J. Morpeth
Croftley J. King Street
Capewell T. Uttoxeter
Culford W. F. Upper Clapton
Cudde R. Ashley, Lancashire
Cudde H. and W. Maidstone

Davidson J. East India Chambers
Dalton S. Coventry
Doxon J. Manchester
Danson T. Liverpool
Dean T. Sunderland
De Roure J. P. and J. Hambrook, Angel court
Doeg A. Newcastle upon Tyne
Evans E. Linusadwin
Edwards J. Bristol
Follett T. Mincing lane
Fletcher B. Deptford
Flower T. Castle Street, Holborn
Farrington P. Wood Street
Goodman B. Romsey infra, Hampsh.
Gidding F. Aldersgate Street
Grigg T. Plymouth
Glaeson R. Skelton, Cumberland
Gilling F. Aldersgate Street
Grant J. Hatton Garden
Goodall D. and T. Wilkinson, Pater-noster row
Goodyer T. Market Street, Herts
Goodair J. Queen Street
George T. Leeds
Gorm J. Bucks
Griffith J. Carnarvon
Hall E. Newton, Lancashire
Houlbrooke, High Holborn
Hamiyn R. and J. Chanter, Bideford
Halle T. H. and T. D. Meriton, Maiden lane
Horsley T. Cornhill

Hooper B. Bartholomew Close
Hill T. Leeds
Head am J. Skinner Street
Junip J. and T. Hargroves, Fore Street
Jordan E. Norwich
Jackson J. jun. Greenlaw Wall, Durham
Kershaw W. T. Southwark
Kendall J. Exeter
Lomas G. Dowgate hill
Ladbroke J. Draycote
Lindars W. Tetworth, Oxfordshire
Lee R. Great Winchester Street
Lancaster J. Brompton
Lynell S. and W. and E. Perkins, Chatham
Miller R. Tottenham
McKenzie J. Covent Garden
Morand S. Dean Street, Finsbury Square
Manners J. and J. Cann, Sheffield
Moore J. Leicester
Markham R. Sunderland
Marques D. C. Queen Street
Martindale J. New Bond Street
Northcote A. Lloyd's Coffee house
Northcote H. J. Lime Street
Nunn H. and J. Barber, York Street, Covent Garden
Neale J. and S. Warner, Milk Street
Phillips L. and J. High Holborn
Plaw H. R. Riches court, Lime Street
Palmer

Palmer S. Barton on the Water
Polack B. Sheffield
Palmer J. Piccadilly
Rowatt J. Charterhouse Square
Rhodes W. East Smithfield
Ravenhaw T. Liverpool
Roff W. S. Blackfriars road
Rawlinson R. Hull
Robertson S. Liverpool
Ronalds F. H. Foster lane
Smith J. Manchester
Smith J. Milton. Kent
Standish L. H. Bishopgate Street
Shaw S. Brunswick Square

Smith W. Oxford Street
Smith S. Coventry
Slatter J. Wakefield
Smith W. Beerferris, Devon
Street J. F. and W. Bucklersbury
Stabler F. and T. and G. Marshall,
York
Sherwood W. Liverpool
Twemlow W. Manchester
Turner J. Bury mill, Herts
Thackray T. and R. Bottrell, Green-
wich
Warren G. T. and H. Little Grosvenor
Street

Watts G. and W. Bath, Bristol
Walker J. Shore-ditch
Wale T. Lutterworth
Warrington N. Southwark
Werninck J. G. Plymouth
Whitehouse J. Stratford on Avon
Wicks W. Frampton, Gloucestershire
Wood J. Moss side, Manchester
Wheeler S. A. Birmingham
Willatts T. Great Queen Street, Lin-
coln's Inn fields
Whitehead J. M. Howard, and J.
Haddock, Careaton Street
Woodcock W. Preston

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Meteorological Results, from Observations made in London, for the month of Dec. 1818.

| | Maxi- mum. | Days of the Month. | Wind. | Mini- mum. | Days of the Month. | Wind. | Greatest Vari- ation in 24 hours | Days of the Mth. | Range. | Mean. |
|------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------------------|----------------|---|------------------------|--------|-------|
| Barometer .. | 30.38 | 29 | N.E. | 29.24 | 7 | S.W. | 0.44 | 22 | 1.14 | 29.86 |
| Thermometer | 52½° | 8 | S.W. | 32° | 16 | N.W. | 18½° | 22 | 30½° | 38.35 |
| Thermomet. } hygrometer } | 19½° | 5 and 11 | S.W. & N.E. | 0 | 4, 10, & 31 | Va- riable. | 19½ | 6 | 19½ | 6.02 |

Prevailing wind,—N.E.

Number of days on which rain has fallen, 11.

Clouds.

| | | | | | |
|---------|----------------|----------------|----------|-----------------|---------|
| Cirrus. | Cirro-stratus. | Cirro-cumulus. | Cumulus. | Cumulo-stratus. | Nimbus. |
| 5 | 12 | 6 | 14 | 3 | 0 |

From the 1st to the 14th the weather was cloudy, and very damp, with rain at intervals. The first eight or ten days were very mild, after which the temperature gradually decreased, and continued low, accompanied by sharp hoar frosts, and excessive thick fogs, during the remainder of the month. A corona, bounded by a small halo, tinged with the prismatic colours, was observed round the moon on the evenings of the 11th, 12th, and 13th.

In one or two instances, after the clouds had passed off, and the sky had become quite clear, the latter still continued visible, making a most beautiful appearance. The barometer was remarkably high and steady almost the whole month. The mean monthly pressure nearly equals that of August, and exceeds the same for December 1817, by 0.59 of an inch.

St. John's-square,
Jan. 20, 1819.

A. E.

Meteorological Results of the Atmospheric Pressure and Temperature, Evaporation, Rain, Wind, and Clouds, deduced from Diurnal Observations, made at Manchester; by
THOMAS HANSON, Surgeon.

Latitude 53° 25' North—Longitude 2° 10' West—of London.

Results for December 1818.

Mean monthly pressure, 29.90—maximum, 30.50—minimum, 29.20—range, 1.30 inches.

Mean monthly temperature, 40° 8'—maximum, 59°—minimum, 24°—range, 35°.

Greatest variation of pressure in 24 hours, .62 of an inch, which was on the 31st.

Greatest variation of temperature in 24 hours, 18°, which was on the 25th.

Spaces described by the curve formed from the mean daily pressure, 3.7 inches, number of changes, 8.

Quantity of water evaporated, — of an inch.

Monthly fall of rain, .550 of an inch—rainy days, 14—foggy, 10—snowy, 0—hail, 0.

Wind.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|------|----|------|----|------|----|------|-----------|-------|
| N. | N.E. | E. | S.E. | S. | S.W. | W. | N.W. | Variable. | Calm. |
| 0 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 0 |

Brisk winds, 1—boisterous ones, 0.

Clouds.

| | | | | | | |
|---------|----------|----------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|---------|
| Cirrus. | Cumulus. | Stratus. | Cirro-Cumulus. | Cirro-Stratus. | Cumulo-Stratus. | Nimbus. |
| 0 | 15 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 7 | 0 |

Character of the month mild, dry, and foggy. On the 24th, the monthly minimum temperature occurred, although the mean of the preceding day was 1½° lower. The temperature, at nine o'clock in the evening of the 23d, was 25°; at eight the following morning 27°: the latter being

three degrees above the night's minimum. The temperature gradually increased in the course of the day, till bed-time, when the thermometer indicated an increase of 18°: during this change the wind veered from north-east to south-west; the previous night was very foggy, but this morning

fine and clear, and, in the course of the day, cloudy, humid, and inclined to rain. Barometer gradually falling: the two extremes of temperature of the 26th only made the small variation of 5°.

The fogs this month have been very frequent, dense, and general throughout the island. On Wednesday the 23d the fog was so thick in London as to render

travelling very dangerous; and upon the same day, when the fog was the most dense, the Reporter observed that objects could not be seen distinctly at fifteen paces distance in the streets of Manchester. There has been neither hail or snow since the 23d of May. The latter part of the year has been extraordinary for mildness, *Manchester; Jan. 18, 1819.*

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

EVERY species of farming business, appropriate to the season, is in the utmost forwardness; labourers plenty, indeed in too great plenty for the contracted scale of employment; and the lands will be in very early readiness for the reception of the spring seeds. This unparalleled season has hitherto produced neither snow nor hail, and the meadows and pastures present a vernal or mild autumnal prospect, affording, upon good soils, full keep for the most numerous flocks of sheep. Peas were dibbled and drilled, in Essex, as early as the latter end of November; and bean planting will, doubtless, be very early. The straw-yard has but lately come into use, and in many parts cattle are still abroad. The rank growth of the wheats was temporarily checked by the few frosts of last month, but they have since been visibly regaining their former luxuriance; and, should the present mild weather continue, will present such a spectacle in March and April, as the oldest cultivator of the soil has not witnessed. It will, in that case, be a ticklish and perilous state of vegetation. It is remarked, from some northern counties, that had the present season been rigorous, half the cattle must, inevitably, have been *hungred to death*; in the present fortunate circumstances, from the excess of green food, it is probable the quantity of fodder equals the usual average of this part of the season, and will prove fully sufficient. Turnips, which ran away to vegetation, have loosened too much, and rather retarded than forwarded the condition of sheep; and the common turnip has generally, this year, from an alternation of too great drought and too much moisture, been defective in nutritive power, and greatly inferior to the Swedish turnip, which yet has suffered from the irregularity of the seasons. Fat cattle have declined in price, and butchers' meat has been somewhat more reasonable. Pigs in plenty, and stores cheap; but fat pigs and hogs dear, from the price of keep. Cows invariably dear, and good horses.

The forward Dorset ewes have begun to lamb. Hops dull, and may be very cheap this year; dependent on the next crop. Wool, a brisk market, more particularly the long. In consequence of a *fundamental monopoly, industriously concealed from the public eye*, our markets are glutted with foreign produce.

Plenty, to profusion, of the first necessities, and our poor starving, in too many agricultural districts, on seven shillings per week; and the farmers complaining of inability to make stock, at such as may be deemed great, some of them enormous, prices. As usually in seasons of distress, speculators and projectors upon the alert; among numerous other infallible plans, that of feeding our population with poultry and rabbits.

It is a subject of feeling public gratulation, that the crude, inconsiderate, and rash, project of demanding legislative aid to keep the price of bread corn, in course of other necessities, to an artificial, permanent standard of high price, has received a proper reprimand from high authority: and the British farmers, it may be well hoped, will reflect, learn to think for themselves, and no longer be led by the will or the wish of sophistry, however conciliating and plausible: more especially, let them assure themselves, that certain of the late Westminster resolutions, which need not pointing out, are an outrage on the common sense of the country.

Smithfield: Beef 4s. 4d. to 5s. 3d.—Mutton 5s. 8d. to 6s. 4d.—Veal 5s. 4d. to 7s. 4d.—Pork 5s. to 6s.—Dairy Pork 6s. 8d. to 7s.—Irish bacon 5s. 10d. to 6s. scarcely any English made.—Raw fat per stone, of 8lb., 4s. 5½d.

Corn Exchange: Wheat 55s. to 84s.—Barley 40s. to 70s.—Oats 28s. to 42s.—The Quartern-loaf in London, 4lb. 5½oz. 1s.—Hay 3l. 5s. to 8l. 8s. per load.—Clover do. 6l. 6s. to 9l. 9s.—Straw 2l. 14s. to 3l. 5s.

Coals, in the pool, 32s. 6d. to 45s. per chaldron of 36 bushels.

Middlesex; Jan. 25.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN JANUARY;

Containing official Papers and Authentic Documents.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ON Thursday, Jan. 21, five commissioners were appointed to read the royal speech, viz. the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Marquis Camden, the Earl of Camden, the Earls of Harrowby and Westmoreland. It was read by the Lord Chancellor as follows:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,

We are commanded by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent to express to you the deep regret which he feels in the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition.

In announcing to you the severe calamity with which it has pleased Divine Providence to visit the Prince Regent, the royal family, and the nation, by the death of her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom, his Royal Highness has commanded us to direct your attention to the consideration of such measures as this melancholy event has rendered necessary and expedient with respect to the care of his Majesty's sacred person.

We are directed to inform you, that the negotiations which have taken place at Aix-la-Chapelle, have led to the evacuation of the French territory by the allied armies. The Prince Regent has given orders, that the convention concluded for this purpose, as well as the other documents connected with this arrangement, shall be laid before you; and he is persuaded, that you will view with peculiar satisfaction the intimate union which so happily subsists amongst the powers who were parties to these transactions, and the unvaried disposition which has been manifested in all their proceedings for the preservation of the peace and tranquillity of Europe.

The Prince Regent has commanded us further to acquaint you, that a treaty has been concluded between his Royal Highness and the government of the United States of America, for the renewal, for a further term of years, of the commercial convention now subsisting between the two nations, and for the amicable adjustment of several points of mutual importance to the interests of both countries; and, as soon as the ratifications shall have been exchanged, his Royal Highness will give directions that a copy of this treaty shall be laid before you.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

The Prince Regent has directed that the estimates for the current year shall be laid before you.

His Royal Highness feels assured, that you will learn with satisfaction the extent

of reduction which the present situation of Europe, and the circumstances of the British empire, have enabled his Royal Highness to effect in the naval and military establishments of the country.

His Royal Highness has also the gratification of announcing to you, a considerable and progressive improvement of the revenue in its most important branches.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The Prince Regent has directed to be laid before you such papers as are necessary to shew the origin and result of the war in the East Indies.

His Royal Highness commands us to inform you, that the operations undertaken by the Governor General in Council against the Pindarries, were dictated by the strictest principles of self-defence; and that in the extended hostilities which followed upon those operations, the Mahratta princes were in every instance the aggressors. Under the provident and skilful superintendence of the Marquis of Hastings, the campaign was marked in every point by brilliant achievements and successes; and his Majesty's forces, and those of the East India Company (native as well as European), rivalled each other in sustaining the reputation of the British arms.

The Prince Regent has the greatest pleasure in being able to inform you, that the trade, commerce, and manufactures, of the country, are in a most flourishing condition.

The favorable change which has so rapidly taken place in the internal circumstances of the United Kingdom affords the strongest proof of the solidity of its resources.

To cultivate and improve the advantages of our present situation will be the object of your deliberations; and his Royal Highness has commanded us to assure you of his disposition to concur and co-operate in whatever may be best calculated to secure to his Majesty's subjects the full benefits of that state of peace which, by the blessing of Providence, has been so happily re-established throughout Europe.

When the Commons retired, the Earl of Warwick moved an address, merely an echo of the speech; Lord Saltoun seconded and descanted at some length on the topics of the speech: but the Marquis of Lansdown commented on the various subjects, and observed, that the improvement of the consolidated fund, compared with former years, had been stated at 3,000,000%; but the actual surplus was only between 200,000%.

200,000*l.* and 300,000*l.*; and that was appropriated by preceding deficiencies. Calculating the improvement of the revenue to its fullest extent, it would not exceed 53 or 54,000,000*l.*; while the expenditure amounted to 68,000,000*l.* Thus there would remain a deficiency of 14,000,000*l.*

In the Commons the chief discussions have related to the barbarity of the cri-

minal laws, and the unfeeling manner in which they are aggravated in their administration. Mr. BENNETT brought forward facts which disgrace a civilized nation.

The following is a statement of the revenue of Great Britain for the last four years:—

| | 1815. | 1816. | 1817. | 1818. |
|-------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Customs | 10,487,522 | 8,380,731 | 9,761,481 | 9,996,226 |
| Excise..... | 26,562,432 | 22,868,196 | 19,726,297 | 22,894,450 |
| Stamps | 5,865,413 | 5,969,721 | 6,127,421 | 6,391,270 |
| Post Office..... | 1,548,000 | 1,426,000 | 1,338,000 | 1,339,000 |
| Assessed Taxes .. | 6,214,987 | 5,783,322 | 6,127,529 | 6,217,594 |
| Land Tax | 1,799,993 | 1,127,929 | 1,163,320 | 1,209,682 |
| Miscellaneous .. | 366,867 | 241,199 | 492,872 | 368,099 |
| Pension, &c. | 16 | 4,016 | — | — |
| | 52,125,280 | 45,801,104 | 44,946,920 | 48,416,321 |

SOUTH AMERICA.

The following report of the North American Commissioner sent to South America, contains the most exact account which has been published in Europe of the state of South America.

The country formerly known (says this reporter) as the vice-royalty of Buenos Ayres, extending from the north-western sources of the river La Plata to the southern cape of America, and from the confines of Brazil and the ocean to the ridge of the Andes, may be considered that which is called "the United Provinces of South America."

Under the royal government, it was divided into the Intendencies, or provinces of Buenos Ayres, Paraguay, Cordova, Salta, Portos, Plata, Cochabamba, La Paz, and Puno. Subsequently to the revolution, in the year 1814, another division was made, and from the provinces of Cordova, Salta, and Buenos Ayres, were taken those of Cuyo or Mendoza, Tucuman, Corientes, Entre Rios, and the Banda Oriental. The others, it is believed, retained their former boundaries, and, with the exception of Paraguay, are generally called "Upper Peru."

This widely-extended country embraces almost every variety of climate and soil, and is capable of almost every variety of production. A large part of it, however, particularly on the west side of the river La Plata, and southerly towards Cape Horn, is deficient in wood, even for fuel, and in water; that which is found is generally brackish.

Although three centuries have passed by since the Spaniards made their first settlement in this country, and some considerable towns and cities have grown in it, yet its general improvement and population have by no means kept pace with

them; for the lower provinces have been almost entirely abandoned to the immense herds of cattle which graze on their plains, and require only the partial care of a comparatively few herdsmen; and the inhabitants of Upper Peru have been engaged more generally in the business of mining than was favorable to improvement or population. Certain small districts have peculiar advantages, are said to be well cultivated, and very productive; but agriculture has, in general, been very much neglected. It is, in a great degree, confined to the vicinity of towns and cities, and may be said to limit its supplies to their demands. This state of things, combined with the regulations of the former government, the influence of climate, and the force of example, has stamped the character of indolence upon that class of society usually considered as the labouring class. The same causes have not operated, at least with the same force, upon the other inhabitants of the country; hence they are more industrious, and more active; their manners are social, friendly, and polite. In native talents they are said to be inferior to no people; and they have given proofs that they are capable of great and persevering efforts; they are ardently attached to their country, and warmly enlisted in the cause of its independence.

It is not necessary for me to enter into a detail of the causes which led to the revolution in 1810. The most immediate, perhaps, are to be found in the incidents connected with the two invasions of the country by the British, in the years 1805 and 1806, and in the subsequent events in Spain, as they had a direct tendency to show to those people their own strength, and the incapacity of Spain to give them protection or enforce obedience. The ground-work was, however, laid in the jealous

jealous and oppressive system adopted at a more early period by the kings of Spain, whose policy it seemed to be to keep within as narrow limits as circumstances would permit the intelligence, wealth, and population, of that part of America subject to their dominion, as the surest means of preserving an empire which they considered the great source of their wealth and power.

The revolution having been auspiciously commenced in the city of Buenos Ayres, was warmly and zealously supported by the mass of the people descended from the Spaniards; but the native Spaniards, as well those domesticated in the country as those in the service of the king, were almost all opposed to it, particularly at the time, and under the circumstances, it took place. Dissentions were the immediate result, and their long-standing jealousy and distrust of each other have, by subsequent events, been heightened into deadly hostility, which time alone can wear away. These dissentions have been considered as one of the causes that produced those which subsequently took place among the patriots themselves, and which have been most serious obstacles to the progress of the revolution. Other obstacles, however, have been presented by the royal government in Peru, which has hitherto not only been able to sustain itself there, but has found means, by enlisting the native Peruvians in its service, to send at different times considerable armies into the upper provinces on the La Plata, where the war has been carried on from the commencement of the revolution to the present day, with various success; the great extent and peculiar character of the country, and the want of resources, having prevented either party from making a blow decisive of the contest. When we came away, the advantage in that quarter was on the side of the Spaniards, as they were in possession of the provinces of Upper Peru, which had, to a certain degree at least, joined in the revolution, and some of which are represented in the Congress. Every where else they have been obliged to yield up the government and abandon the country, or submit to the ruling power. The peculiar situation of Monte Video, on the east side of the river La Plata, open to the sea, and strongly fortified, enabled the Spanish naval and military forces, at an early period in the revolution, to make a stand there: they were ultimately obliged to surrender it; not, however, until long protracted, and, perhaps, ill-directed efforts on the part of the assailants, had given rise to many jarring incidents between those that came from the opposite shores of the rivers,—probably the effect, in part at least, of ancient jealousies, kept alive by the individual interest of different

leaders; these have been followed by events calculated to produce a still greater alienation; and, although several attempts have been made to bring about a union, they have hitherto been unsuccessful. The provinces of the "Banda Oriental," and the "Entre Rios," on the eastern side of the river, under the direction of General Artigas, are now at war with those on the western side, under the government of the Congress of Buenos Ayres.

This war has originated from a combination of causes, in which both parties have, perhaps, something to complain of, and something to blame themselves for.

General Artigas and his followers profess a belief that it is the intention of the government of Buenos Ayres to put them down, and oblige them to submit to such arrangements as will deprive them of the privileges of self-government, to which they claim to have a right. They say, however, that they are willing to unite with the people on the western side of the river; but not in such a way as will subject them to what they call the tyranny of the city of Buenos Ayres. On the other hand, it is stated that this is merely a pretext; that the real object of General Artigas and some of the principal officers is to prevent a union on any terms, and to preserve the power they have acquired, by giving an erroneous excitement to the people who follow them. That it is wished and intended to place these provinces on a footing with the others. That the respectable portion of their inhabitants are aware of this fact, and anxious for a union; but are prevented from openly expressing their sentiments from a fear of General Artigas, whose power is uncontrolled by law or justice; and hence the propriety and necessity of aiding them to resist it. Armies have accordingly been marched within the present year into these provinces; but they were not joined by a number of the inhabitants, and were defeated with great loss.

This war is evidently a source of great injury and regret; and, at the same time, of extraordinary irritation to both parties; for, independently of other causes of recrimination, each accuses the other of having brought about that state of things which threatens to place a most important and valuable portion of their country in the hands of a foreign power, who has invaded it with a regular and well-appointed army, and is gradually taking possession of commanding points, from which it may be difficult for their united force hereafter to dislodge them. That they will unite is, I think, to be calculated on, unless some event disastrous to the cause of the revolution itself takes place, for their mutual interest requires a union. But more of moderation and discretion may be necessary to bring it
about

about than is at this time to be expected from the irritated feelings of some of the principal personages on both sides.

The city of Sante Fe, and a small district of country around it, also refuse to acknowledge the authority of the government of Buenos Ayres.

In Paragnay, the events of the revolution have differed from those in any other province, as the inhabitants of that country have uniformly resisted the efforts of the other provinces to unite them. After having aided the Spanish placed over them to repel a military force which had been sent to overthrow them, they themselves expelled from their country these authorities, and established a government of their own, totally unconnected with that of the other provinces, with whom they manifest an unwillingness to keep up even a commercial intercourse. This has given rise to a suspicion in the minds of some, that there is a secret predilection among them for the ancient order of things. But, from what is said of their cold and calculating character—from the safe position of their country, and its capacity to supply its own wants, it is probable that their object is to husband their resources, and profit by the exertions of others, without giving their own in aid of them; and possibly, in case of ultimate failure, to place their conduct in a less objectionable point of view before the government of Spain. Whatever may have been their motives, they have hitherto contrived to escape, in a great measure, the evils of war.

Their resources, in men and money, are said to be considerable, and no country is more independent of foreign supplies.

Their conduct furnishes a striking contrast to that of the people of Buenos Ayres, who entered into the revolution with unbounded zeal and energy, and have ever been ready to meet the difficulties of so great an undertaking. This circumstance, connected with their local situation, greater resources, and more general information, and perhaps the fact of their having been the first to get power into their hands, have had the effect to give them a controlling influence over the revolutionary government, which has not failed to excite, in some degree, the jealousy of the other provinces, and amongst themselves a feeling of superiority little calculated to allay their jealousy. Great evils were at one time apprehended from this state of things; but the congress which met at Tucuman, in March, 1816, composed of deputies from the several provinces then united, assumed the sovereign power of the country, boldly declared its absolute independence, and adopted a provisional form of government, which is understood to have the effect of allaying

dissentions, and of introducing a more regular administration of public affairs.

It will be seen from the documents in your possession, that this provisional constitution recognizes many of the principles of free government; but with such drawbacks as are little calculated to enforce them in practice. Great allowances are doubtless to be made for the circumstances of the times, and the danger and difficulty of tearing up ancient institutions, or of adapting new principles to them. But, after due allowance for all these considerations, it did not appear to me that so much had been done for the cause of civil liberty as might have been expected, or that those in power were its strongest advocates. It is generally admitted, however, that some changes for the better have been made. Much care seems to be taken to educate the rising generation, and, as those who are now coming on the theatre of action have grown up since the commencement of the revolution, and have had the advantages of the light thrown in by it, it is fair to suppose that they will be better prepared to support and administer a free government, than those whose habits were formed under the colonial government of Spain.

The commerce and manufactures of the country have grown beyond its agriculture. Various causes, however, have contributed to lessen some branches of manufacture since the revolution, but commerce is understood to have been increased by it. A much greater variety and quantity of foreign goods are imported, and a greater demand is opened for the productions of the country. The city of Buenos Ayres is the seat of this commerce. From it foreign and some domestic goods are spread through the interior, as far as Chili and Upper Peru; and, in return, the various productions are drawn to it. This trade is carried on principally by land, as is that between the different provinces; though some small portion of it finds its way up and down the large rivers forming the La Plata, which is itself not so much a river as a great bay. The abundance of cattle, horses, and mules, and of some other animals peculiar to the country, which are used in the mountainous regions of Peru, furnish facilities for transportation not to be found in any other country so little improved: hence the price of transportation is very low, and the internal trade greater than it otherwise would be; though it had been materially lessened in some important branches by the war with Peru, and the system adopted in Paraguay.

The export and import trade is principally in the hands of the British; though the United States and other nations participate in it to a certain degree. It is de-
pendent

pendent on as the great source of revenue to the state; hence they have been tempted to make the duties very high, and to lay them upon both imports and exports, with the exception of lumber and military stores. This circumstance, connected with the fact that payment is demanded at the custom-house before the goods are delivered, has led to a regular system of smuggling, which is said to be carried to great excess, and, doubtless, occasions the official returns to fall short of the actual amount of the trade. This may be the reason why they were not given to us. The articles imported are almost every variety of European and East India goods, principally from England; rum, sugar, coffee, tobacco, cotton, and timber, from Brazil; lumber of almost every description, cod fish, furniture, gin, and some smaller articles, from the United States, together with military stores, which, however, find their way into the country directly from Europe, and are thus furnished at a cheaper rate than we can sell them. The principal articles of export are taken from the various animals of the country, tame and wild, from the ox to the chinehilla; copper from Chili, and some of the precious metals, drawn principally from Peru; but, as gold is worth seventeen dollars the oz. and passed by tale at that rate, very little of it is exported; hence, the currency of the country is gold, for they have no paper-money. The "libranzas," or bills of credit, issued by the government, are, however, an article of traffic among the merchants, as they are received in payment of one half of the duties. No distinction is made in favour of the trade of any nation, save only that the British merchants have some peculiar facilities granted them in relation to their letters, which are an object of taxation, at least so far as applies to those sent out of the country.

In the official statements given to us, to which I beg leave generally to refer for information as to the foreign relations, the productions, military and naval force, revenue, and population, the latter is stated at 1,300,000, exclusive of Indians. This is understood as comprehending the population of all the provinces; but, as some of them are not under the government at Buenos Ayres, I have thought it proper to annex the several estimates I have collected of the population of each province, as they may serve to give some general information on that point. The most immediate difficulty felt by the government, whilst we were in the country, seemed to arise from the want of money; for, although the debt was small, their credit was low. It had not been found practicable to adopt a system of finance adequate to the exigencies of the times, though it would seem, from the

statements given to us, that the revenue of the last year exceeded the expences. The important events of the present year in Chili, of which you are informed, will doubtless have the effect to raise the credit of the country, and to lessen the pressure upon it, at least for a time, and will probably leave the government more at leisure to attend to its internal affairs.

When we came away, it was understood that a Committee of the Congress was engaged in drafting a new constitution, the power of forming and adopting it being exclusively vested in the Congress. Whether it will assume a federal or a national character is somewhat doubtful, as there are evidently two parties in the country, whose views in this respect are very different, and it is believed that they are both represented in the Congress. The one party is in favour of a consolidated or national government; the other wishes for a federal government, somewhat upon the principles of that of the United States.—The probability seems to be, that, although there might be a majority of the people in the provinces generally in favour of the federal system, it would not be adopted, upon the ground that it was not so well calculated as a national government to provide for the common defence, the great object now in view. The same general reason may be urged, perhaps, for giving to the latter, should it be adopted, less of a republican character than probably would have been given to it in more quiet and peaceful times. There is danger, too, as the power of forming and adopting the constitution is placed in the hands of a few, that the rights and privileges of the people may not be so well understood or attended to as they would have been, had the people themselves had a more immediate agency in the affair. It is not to be doubted, however, that it will at least have a republican form, and be bottomed upon the principles of independence, which is contended for by all descriptions of politicians in the country, who have taken part in the revolution, and will, it is believed, be supported by them, in any event, to the last extremity.

Their means of defence, of which they are fully aware, are, in proportion to their numbers, greater, perhaps, than those of almost any other people, and the duration and the events of the war have strengthened the general determination never to submit to Spain. This determination rests upon the recollections of former sufferings and deprivations; upon a consciousness of their ability to defend and to govern themselves; and upon a conviction that, in case of submission on any terms, they would, sooner or later, be made to feel the vengeance of the mother country. These considerations, doubtless, have the most weight upon those who have taken a lead-

ing part. They, of course, use all their influence to enforce them, and thus to keep up the spirit of the revolution. In this they probably have had the less difficulty, as, although the sufferings of the people have been great, particularly in military service, and in raising contributions necessary for that service, yet the incubus of Spanish power being thrown off, and with it that train of followers, who filled up almost every avenue to wealth and consequence, the higher classes have

been awakened to a sense of advantages they did not before enjoy. They have seen their commerce freed from legal restraints, their articles of export become more valuable, their supplies furnished at a lower rate, and all the offices of government, or other employments, laid open to them as fair objects of competition. The lower classes have found their labour more in demand, and better paid for; and their importance in society greater than it formerly was.

Estimate of the Population of the Province of Buenos Ayres, Cordova, Tucuman, Mendoza or Cuyo, and Salta, under the Names of the different Towns or Districts which send Representatives to the Congress.

By an imperfect census, taken, it is believed, in 1815, Buenos Ayres contained 93,105, excluding troops and transient persons, and Indians.

| | By more recent Estimates, ex- cluding Indians, | Excluding Indians, | Including Indians, |
|---------------------------|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Buenos Ayres | 105,000 | 120,000 | 250,000 |
| Cordova..... | 75,000 | 75,000 | 100,000 |
| Tucuman | 45,000 | 45,000 | 20,000 |
| Santiago del Estero | 45,000 | 60,000 | |
| Valle de Callamarea..... | 56,000 | 40,000 | |
| Rioja | 20,000 | 20,000 | |
| San Juan | 34,000 | 34,000 | |
| Mendoza | 38,000 | 38,000 | |
| San Luis | 16,000 | 16,000 | |
| Injuy | 25,000 | 25,000 | |
| Salta | 50,000 | 50,000 | |
| | 489,000 | 523,000 | |

Provinces of Upper Peru.

| | | | |
|--|---------|---------|---------|
| Cochabamba..... | 100,000 | 120,000 | 200,000 |
| Potosi..... | 112,000 | 112,000 | 250,000 |
| Plata, or Choreaz | 112,000 | 112,000 | 175,000 |
| La Paz | — | — | 800,000 |
| Puno { Under the name of Santa Cruz de la..... | 120,000 | — | 30,000 |
| Sierra..... | — | — | 150,000 |
| Ouro | — | — | 50,000 |
| Paraguay | — | — | |
| Banda Oriental and Entre Rios | 50,000 | — | |

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

THE Lord Mayor, Atkins, has exposed himself to much observation within the month, by entering into a personal squabble with a gentleman of the name of Williams, one of the city attorneys; and, on the decision of the court of aldermen, he has been compelled to submit to a new election of the common council of his ward, for irregular conduct in the chair on last St. Thomas's day.

The inhabitants of the parish of St. Saviour, Southwark, have resolved to petition for a repeal of the Coal Tax, levied in the port of London.

In the Court of King's Bench, Mr. Ward, of Nottingham, has obtained 600l. damages against the Observer Newspaper, for repeating some gross misrepre-

sentations which had been urged by Lord Castlereagh in the House of Commons, as a ground for the late wanton suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. The verdict has created general satisfaction.

At the late Old Bailey Sessions there were 168 prisoners for trial; the calendar stood as follows:—

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----|
| Murder | 5 |
| Forgery | 1 |
| Uttering forged notes | 6 |
| Housebreaking..... | 7 |
| Highway robbery | 14 |
| Embezzlement | 3 |
| Larcenies | 102 |

And the remainder for misdemeanors and other offences.

Prisoners

Prisoners Tried, and the Offences they were convicted of, at the Old Bailey Sessions, in the Year 1818.

| | | |
|-------------------|---|------|
| Capital Offences. | Murder | 3 |
| | Burglary | 25 |
| | Housebreaking | 7 |
| | Highway robbery | 25 |
| | Stealing in a dwelling-house | 68 |
| | Stealing privately in a shop | 16 |
| | Stealing on the River Thames | 2 |
| | Horse-stealing | 11 |
| | Sheep-stealing | 9 |
| | Cattle-stealing | 1 |
| | Cutting down trees | 1 |
| | Returning from transportation | 1 |
| | Forgery | 2 |
| | Uttering forged bank-notes | 25 |
| | Having possession of ditto, without lawful excuse | 98 |
| | Receiving stolen goods | 10 |
| | Manslaughter | 6 |
| | Embezzlement | 2 |
| | Fraud | 6 |
| | Grand larceny | 1093 |
| | Misdemeanors | 6 |
| | Uttering counterfeit coin | 13 |

1430

Of these there were—

| | |
|--|-----|
| Between the age of 10 and 14 | 58 |
| Between the age of 14 and 18 | 195 |
| Between the age of 18 and 21 | 391 |

Total under 21 years of age . . 624

Prisoners in Custody in Newgate in 1818, and how they have been disposed of.

| | |
|---|------|
| In custody on the 1st January, 1818 | 428 |
| Committed from that period to the 31st December, 1818 | 2326 |

2754

| | |
|--|-----|
| Of which there have been executed | 20 |
| Died | 11 |
| Removed to the hulks at Sheerness, preparatory to transportation | 647 |
| Ditto to Portsmouth | 50 |
| Do. to Gosport | 100 |
| Do. to Woolwich | 78 |
| Do. to the Penitentiary, Milbank | 33 |
| Do. to the Refuge for the Destitute | 29 |
| Do. to Bethlem Hospital | 3 |
| Do. by Habeas Corpus to county jails, for trial at the assizes | 23 |
| Do. to the House of Correction for the city of London, for imprisonment for certain periods | 77 |
| Removed to the House of Correction for the county of Middlesex for the like purpose | 236 |
| Removed to ditto, having received his Majesty's pardon, on condition of being imprisoned therein for certain periods | 10 |
| Removed to the ship Maria, at Deptford, destined to carry out female convicts to New South Wales | 56 |
| Discharged, having had free pardon | 23 |

| | |
|---|-----|
| Discharged, being acquitted at the Old Bailey sessions | 486 |
| Do. by proclamation, bills of indictment not found against them | 251 |
| Do. for want of prosecution | 53 |
| Do. having undergone their sentence of imprisonment | 108 |
| Do. upon bail, and other cause | 46 |

2370

| | |
|--|------|
| Remained in custody, Jan. 1, 1819, { Males 277 } { Females 107 } | 384 |
| | 2754 |

W. R. H. BROWN, Keeper.

Previously to the late sensible London Jury being dismissed, the foreman addressed the court as follows:—

“My lords,—before leaving this box, I have a paper in my hand which the jury wish to be read, and afterwards handed up to your lordships.—I can assure your lordships, that there is nothing offensive whatever in what it states.”

The foreman then read it, as follows:—

“We, the London jury, being on the eve of terminating our most painful duties, most respectfully wish to represent to your lordships, that the verdicts which we have given on the evidence which has been submitted to us, will, when reported to his majesty's privy council, be considered as only the decision of fallible men. That we are convinced that all sanguinary punishments have not only a tendency to destroy those principles of humanity which it is our duty to cultivate, but that by their frequent occurrence render the heart callous. One instance of which has been brought before us, of a youth having picked a gentleman's pocket while the dreadful sentence of the law was recently carrying into effect on four unfortunate persons.

“We disclaim all visionary ideas and principles. ‘We live to improve, or we live in vain.’ With these feelings and sentiments, we most earnestly request, that when those cases are reported, that you will urge this divine injunction—‘I will have mercy, and not sacrifice.’

(Signed)—“Philip Jacob, foreman; Ebenezer Taylor, Thomas Clark, Joseph Mather, T. D. Dunn, John Dimes, Thomas Lewis Styles, W. H. Atkinson, J. H. Sands, Wm. Hughes, Wm. Blackman, John Ellis.”

MARRIED.

Capt. F. Marryat, R.N. to Miss C. Shairp, of Russell-place, Fitzroy-square.

H. B. Faulkner, esq. to Miss Jane Miles, of Southampton-row.

J. Woolfryes, esq. to Miss C. Norman-sell, of Gloucester-street.

C. Miller, esq. to Miss J. Padgat, of Hampstead.

Mr. C. Crosby, of Bruton-street, to Miss Carberry, of George-street, Hanover-square.

Major Robertson, to Miss E. Chapman, of Croydon.

E. Atherton, esq. of Portman-square, to Mrs. E. W. Smith, of Dover.

C. Bodens, esq. to Miss Hill, of Lambeth.

Mr. J. Veal, to Miss A. Taylor, of Church-street, Islington.

L. Davies, esq. R.N. to Miss Ayton, both of Mortlake.

C. J. Laisne, esq. to Miss A. Beger, of the Crescent, Brompton.

Lieut. Col. C. Iryon, to Miss M. A. Sheridan, of Percy-street.

Mr. John De Bie, of the Circus, Minories, to Miss M. Muggeridge, of Horton Kerby, Kent.

Mr. G. Young, of Newington Butts, to Miss E. Fuller, of Dorking.

Lieut. J. Baxter, R.N. to Miss Eustace, of Greenwich.

At Newington Butts, W. Turner, esq. to Miss M. Spence, of Upton, Essex.

At Hampstead, John Spencer, esq. of Bellanger, Bucks, to Julia, daughter of the late James Lawrence, M.D.

M. Fuller Farr, esq. banker, of Lombard-street, to Mary Anne, daughter of Sir Edmund Lacon, bart. of Yarmouth.

At Edmonton, C. Ross, esq. to Miss S. Thornton, of Oxford.

Mr. S. Brewer, of Clapham Common, to Miss S. Owen, of West-hill, Wandsworth.

J. Kenteish, esq. of Upper Baker-street, to Miss E. Parsons, of Seven-oaks.

E. Barnard Deeble, esq. of Norton-street, Portland-place, to Miss L. Elmsley, of Stratford-lodge, Wilts.

C. Wright, esq. late of the Stamp-office, to Eliza, daughter of the late Major Wright, of the E. I. Co.'s service.

J. Delafield, jun. esq. of Charles-street, Berkeley-square, to Charlotte, daughter of the late Harvey Christian Combe, esq.

W. P. Wise, esq. of Lothbury, to Miss Emily Marriot, of Pershore, Worcestershire.

Mr. J. Patient, of Bermondsey, to Miss M. Merewether, of Speen.

Mr. W. Harris, jun. of Staines, to Miss Ann Copper, of Engham.

T. P. Blackwell, esq. of Peckham Rye, to Mrs. Rich, widow of G. Rich, esq. R.N.

At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, the Rev. H. Hutchinson, to Miss Munday.

Thomas Chandless, esq. of York-place, Portman-square, to Miss Caroline Long, of Kempston-house, Beds.

The Marquis of Blandford, to Lady Jane, daughter of the Earl of Galloway.

DIED.

In Friday-street, 75, John Elliot, esq. generally respected; twenty-seven years common councilman of Bread-street ward.

In King's-parade, Chelsea, Walter Boland, esq.

At Carshalton, 69, Mrs. Cath. Gale.

At Norwood, 62, Mr. G. Arnall.

In Southampton-street, Bloomsbury, A. Toulmin, esq.

In Gower-street, 86, the Rev. Dr. Wm. Morice, senior chaplain to the king, and rector of All-hallows, Bread-street.

In Clarges-street, John Manby, esq. of Downzell-hall, Essex.

At Richmond, Mrs. Bean, widow of Samuel B. esq.

In the Strand, 23, Mr. J. W. Warren, bookseller and stationer.

In Surrey-square, Kent-road, 60, Wm. Driver, one of the Society of Friends.

In his 36th year, Mr. B. Day, of the firm of Wm. Day and Co. Gracechurch street.

The Rev. Wm. Parry, theological tutor of Wymondley Academy: after a painful and protracted illness.

Suddenly, while transacting business at the West-India Dock house, 57, Mr. Kentish, of the house of Haynes and Kentish: in whom were united the most amiable qualities of mind, and pure integrity of heart.

At Clay-hill, Enfield, J. Carr, esq.

At Enfield, 63, Mrs. Cath. Speed.

At Bruce-grove, Tottenham, Mrs. Sophia Smith.

At Camberwell, 82, Mary Arch, widow of Wm. A. one of the Society of Friends.

At Clapham, 78, G. Copland, esq.

At the Kentish-town Assembly Rooms, suddenly, on his way from Hatton-garden Police Office, 72, Thomas Leech, esq. one of the magistrates of that office for near twenty years. He was also chairman of the County Court of Requests, Fulwood-rents.

At Bath, Robert Mitford, esq. late of the Audit-office, Somerset-place.

In Beaumont-street, 74, R. Heathcott, esq. of the Audit Office.

At Putney, Catherine, widow of Samuel Inman, esq.

In Cheapside, 74, Mr. Jos. Keats.

At Clapham-rise, 60, Mary, wife of Wm. Thompson, esq.

At Homerton, Miss M. F. Dickenson.

In Tooley-street, 25, Mr. A. Cracklow.

In Great Marlborough-street, 53, Mr. John Moore.

Mr. Tokeley, the actor.

At Epsom, 71, Mrs. Richardson, of Bury-street, St. James's.

At his apartments in Drury-lane, E. H. Seymour, esq.

In Warren-street, Fitzroy-square, 66, Col. James Robertson, of the late Westminster Volunteers.

In Hackney-road, Mrs. M. Neal.

In Northumberland-street, Strand, 73, Mr. E. Wakefield.

At Stepney, 86, Capt. W. Snow, R.N.

In Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, Mrs. Bewers, widow of Capt. B. R.N.

On Ludgate-hill, Mrs. Wm. Bury.

In Upper Berkeley-street, 94, *Mrs. Scott*, widow of Edward S. esq. This lady was wet-nurse to the Regent.

Near Sloane-square, *Major George Colclough*, of the 39th regt. of foot, deservedly lamented for the excellencies of his private character.

At Bromley, 74, *Wm. Walmsley, esq.* nearly twenty years clerk of the papers to the House of Lords; much esteemed in and out of his situation.

In Cleveland-row, 55, *Major-Gen. John Wilson*.

At Hinton St. George, of an apoplectic attack, 63, *Earl Poulett*, lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Somerset. He left issue by his first countess (who died in 1811,) three sons (the eldest, John Lord Viscount Hinton, succeeds him,) and three daughters. By the present countess he had no issue.

In Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, after an illness of five years, *Mr. Graham*, some few years ago one of the magistrates of the Bow-street Police Office, and a member of the committee for the management of Drury-lane Theatre. He was a kind man, but a severe magistrate.

At Somers'-town, 82, after keeping his bed during several months, suffering under a gradual exhaustion of nature, *Dr. John Wolcot*, better known to the world by his poetical name of Peter Pindar. He will

live long in his works, and many biographies of him are already before the world; we shall, however, collect some authentic particulars for an early number.

Suddenly, in Duke-street, Smithfield, 51, of a spasm in the stomach, *Mr. Jas. Adlard*, an eminent printer, and upwards of twenty years the faithful and meritorious printer of the Monthly Magazine; who, in all the relations of life, proved himself an upright man; and, in the respect in which he was held by all who knew him, he verified in his personal example the beautiful moral adage of Pope,—that “an honest man is the noblest work of God.” He lived to rear a large and promising family, and to unite in his business two of his sons, on whom will devolve the future printing of this miscellany.

At Buckland, Berks, *Sir J. C. Throckmorton, bart.* regretted by his numerous friends. He always stood foremost in supporting the interests of the county of Berks particularly, and was a firm friend to those of the country in general. His religion excluded him (a Catholic) from the House of Commons, where he would have been a staunch advocate of the cause of reform, retrenchment, and the rights of the people.—He is succeeded in his title and estates by his brother George.

At Sanketown-house, county of Roscommon, 81, *Lord Baron Hartland*.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY:

Or, Records of very eminent and remarkable Persons recently Deceased.

* In this Article it is proposed to record *Biographical Facts*, and not mere verbal *Eulogies*, resulting from the partialities of relatives and friends. In this respect, we hope to be enabled, by persons possessing a competent knowledge of the parties, to distinguish this feature of our Miscellany from the common-place Newspaper Reports, which, without taste or discrimination, are admitted into other periodical works. When no interesting fact, connected with the Life of an Individual, can be selected as worthy of record, the negation affords evidence that the name cannot be admitted into this Department, and must rather be considered as belonging to our ordinary Register of Mortality.

GEORGE WILSON MEADLEY, ESQ.
Biographer of Dr. Paley and of Algernon Sidney.

MR. Meadley was born at Sunderland on the 1st of January 1774; and, during the greater part of his life, when at home, he resided in the contiguous town of Bishopwearmouth. His principal education was received at Witton-le-Wear, under the care of the Rev. John Farrer, a very able teacher and excellent man. At Witton school he acquired a taste for learning, with habits of exercised memory, which enabled him, afterwards, to excel so much in the attainment and command of literature.

Having tried, but without liking it, one of the lines of commercial life, in the year 1796, from a wish to indulge his love of knowledge, but with a design also partly mercantile, he took a voyage up the Mediterranean, visiting several of the

scenes with classical avidity. At Naples, he was kindly received by the late Mr. Lambton, then abroad in bad health; whose son, the present high-minded member for the county of Durham, has duly acknowledged his value as a political friend.

After a short stay at Smyrna, Mr. Meadley proceeded to Constantinople; and became acquainted, at Pera, with the late Mr. Thornton, well-known for his work on the *State of Turkey*, who continued the friendly connection to the last. After seventeen months of absence, he returned to England, but not without having experienced the evils of existing hostilities both in captivity and in deliverance.

In the year 1801, Mr. Meadley contrived to pass a few weeks in Dantzick: and, in 1803, after visiting Hamburgh, he walked, with another Englishman, through Holstein,

Holstein, &c. to Lubeck. Of this pedestrian tour he communicated an account to the *Monthly Magazine*, Vol. XVI. p. 218, under the signature of M. Y. A letter on the same subject from his companion, signed M. W. appeared in the same Magazine.

In the year 1795, the celebrated Dr. Paley had become the resident rector of Bishopwearmouth: and Mr. Meadley cultivated very successfully his acquaintance with great interest and attention. After each of his excursions into foreign countries, Mr. Meadley underwent a minute examination from the rector on his return.*

In the year 1805, the parish of Bishopwearmouth had to lament the loss of a kind and most respected pastor: and, though Mr. Meadley cherished in memory whatever he knew of him with affection and pride, it was not till a sufficient interval had shewn the field of his biography to lie unoccupied, that Mr. Meadley, in the year 1809, after most carefully compiling, ventured to publish the *Memoirs of Dr. Paley*.

This task, however, was conceived in a right spirit; and is executed *con amore*. With a devout admiration of the talents, and a deep conviction of the integrity, of his hero, which no surviving friend has more explicitly avowed, the biographer has completely succeeded in exhibiting a very strong and distinct likeness of the author traced in the man. The striking anecdotes of his early days were unquestionably preserved from extinction by the zeal and diligence of Mr. Meadley. Nor has the credit of accuracy in detail of facts, or in just delineation of character, been denied, even by those critics, who speak of certain "magic touches of art" as wanting in the portrait, which some finer pencil, it seems, might have bestowed.

Of many distinguished men in the great struggle of the people of England against the Stuart kings, Mr. Meadley had been grieved to find the personal history so imperfectly known. The annals of their country, which record what they publicly did, tell otherwise, but very little of what individually they were. To supply this deficiency, yet left in one splendid name, Mr. Meadley spared no sacrifice of time or trouble in solicitation and enquiry for authentic materials. Recommended by a modest preface, which perpetuates his claim alike to industry and to candor, the work itself, vigorously written, and with great perspicuity, appeared in the year 1813: and the *Memoirs of Algernon Sidney* will long attest the fidelity and painful research of the biographer.

* *Memoirs of Dr. Paley*, second edit. p. 257.

The dedication of these memoirs to his friend, Dr. Disney, of the Hyde, in Essex, may be considered as one of the most happy and elegant specimens of Mr. Meadley's style; while the brief *Memoirs of Mrs. Jebb*,* drawn up at Dr. Disney's request in the preceding year, have been much admired as a delicate and skilful pattern of minor biography.

To the name of *John Hampden*, which now, by long prescription, accompanies that of *Sidney*, Mr. Meadley had been ambitious to raise a similar memorial. And a revised draught of his manuscript *Memoirs of Hampden* were left by him in the hands of *Lord Nugent* the year before he died; from the belief that some means of information locally belonging to the county of Bucks, might be within his lordship's reach, and prove of great use, perhaps in correcting, perhaps also in amplifying some parts of the local detail.

The devoted industry, by which Mr. Meadley acquired knowledge, especially political, and the ready cheerfulness with which he communicated, introduced him to the acquaintance and high esteem of several persons eminent in literature, besides those already mentioned. It may suffice here to add the names of Sir John Mackintosh, the announced historian of England, from the revolution downwards; and of Dr. Symmons, the splendid biographer of the poet Milton, who has justified "John Milton of the Commonwealth," in the only large and complete view of his character ever yet presented to the world.

Mr. Meadley's keen attachment to the cause of liberty, civil and religious, was in him but one mode of general philanthropy: and his talents were ever alert and active, according to his power, to promote the benefit or to alleviate the miseries of mankind. On the bed of sickness, and severe suffering, which he bore with calmness and resignation, his sentiments, at all times void of disguise, then showed the peculiar depth and quickness of his humanity. After a feeling description of what he supposed the wretchedness to be of a sick bed when aggravated by poverty and want, with which he gratefully contrasted his own advantages,—“what must it be, (he exclaimed,) what must it be then, for those poor creatures, left to meet death, amidst pain and cold and thirst upon the field of battle! Thank God, I have ever reprobated war.”

On the 28th of November, 1818, Mr. Meadley breathed his last, amidst the sorrows of a family who had long loved and honoured him as a kind brother and a dutiful son. He died in the firm hope of

* *Vid. Works of John Jebb, M.D. with memoirs, &c.; by John Disney*, 3 vols. 1787.

Christian resurrection, and in the sincere faith of the Gospel, as he had for many years entertained it, on the Unitarian scheme. "And his remains were interred in the burial ground of the family," near to the remains of his father, whom he lost when an infant, "in Sunderland churchyard, attended by a numerous train of friends, who spontaneously joined the funeral procession, to pay their last and melancholy tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased."

THOMAS WALKER, ESQ. *the Manchester Patriot.*

At his house at Longford, near Manchester, in the 68th year of his age, Thomas Walker, esq. formerly an eminent merchant of Manchester. Thomas Walker must not be consigned to the tomb without some tribute to his talents, his virtues, and his sufferings. Throughout the whole course of a long and active life, he was a steady and consistent friend both of civil and religious freedom; and, accordingly, when the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts was proposed in the House of Commons, Mr. W. who was then a young man, stood forward here as a zealous and powerful advocate for the removal of those odious and illiberal disqualifications. During the long contests which preceded the abolition of the slave trade, he was an uniform and efficient enemy to that inhuman traffic. His love of freedom, his hatred of tyranny, were not circumscribed within the narrow limits of his native land. Convinced that the natural tendency of liberty is to elevate the character and increase the happiness of man, he ardently wished to see its blessings extended all over the world. The commercial interests of this town and neighbourhood were especially indebted to him on an important and critical occasion. When the late Mr. Pitt proposed to the House of Commons the adoption of the impost which is generally remembered by the name of the Fustian Tax, an universal feeling of alarm at the consequences of the measure was spread, almost with the rapidity of lightning, throughout the whole district engaged in the cotton manufacture; and Mr. Walker was one of the delegates chosen on that occasion by the trade at large, to represent to the House of Commons the ruinous effects which the proposed tax must necessarily produce. The zeal, the intelligence, and the firmness, displayed by Mr. Walker and his colleagues, in the execution of this trust, were at length successful; and so clearly had they demonstrated the impolicy of the duty intended to have been laid, that during the whole of an era so fertile in discovering subjects for taxation, as the remainder of Mr. Pitt's ministry and life, the idea of a Fustian Tax was never revived. The devotedness displayed by Mr.

Walker, both on this and other public occasions, and the personal sacrifices he made, were exemplary, if they were not imprudent. But the most important and the most active period of his life was during the early stages of the French revolution. His principles naturally led him, in common with so many of the best and wisest of his countrymen, to hail, as an auspicious event, the efforts made by the French people to free themselves from the hateful despotism by which they were misruled. He considered the original objects of government as being in France completely inverted, because the sovereign authority, instead of being regarded as a trust delegated by the people for their own benefit, was there exercised under the pretended sanction of divine right, for purposes of the most aggravated extortion, and the most cruel oppression. Under the influence of these feelings, Mr. Walker officiated as chairman at a public dinner, intended to commemorate the destruction of the Bastille; and perhaps from this time may be traced the remorseless and malignant persecution; which attacked successively his character, his property, and his life. Convinced that a renovation of some parts of our Constitution, of which the lapse of time had destroyed the stability, or injured the purity, was essentially necessary for the maintenance both of the just rights of the crown, and the natural liberties of the people, he assisted in the establishment of an association for diffusing political knowledge, which was called, "the Constitutional Society," and of which he was chosen chairman. But, although the minister of the day had himself been an active promoter of similar institutions, yet, when he had sacrificed his principles to the prejudices of those who looked with hatred on the dawning liberties of France, the strong hand of power was exerted to check the growth of liberal principles and constitutional information. —Under the pretexts of "meditated revolution," and of danger to the existence of "social order and religion," the liberties of the subject were infringed in an unprecedented and outrageous manner, an extensive encouragement was given to hired spies and informers, and in the latter part of 1793, Mr. Walker, and six of his friends, as well as many other men of eminence in different parts of the kingdom, were arrested on a charge of "conspiring to overthrow the government, and to assist the king's enemies in their intended invasion of the kingdom." Under this charge these seven gentlemen were tried at Lancaster, on the 2nd April, 1794.—They were, to borrow the expression of the presiding judge, *most honourably acquitted*, whilst the *spy*, who was the only material witness on the part of the crown, was committed to take his trial at the next assizes on a charge of

of perjury; which being fully substantiated, he was sentenced to an imprisonment of two years. It must not be omitted, that the strongest suspicions of direct subornation of perjury were attached to some of the most active supporters of government in Manchester; and it was only by the timely repentance of one of their hired informers, that Mr. Walker and his friends, innocent as they were of every offence whatever, escaped a charge of high-treason. But the malice of his enemies was not yet satiated; the most deliberate attacks were made on his character and credit; and at length, partly from these causes, and partly from the events of the war, his fortune sunk at the conclusion of a seven years' struggle. Since this period, though restored to competence by the generous bequest of a gentleman, who had been one of his counsel

on the trial above referred to, Mr. Walker has not interfered much in public life. His principles however remained the same, and he lived to see fully exhibited the disastrous consequences even of successful warfare, which he had rendered himself so obnoxious by predicting. He was honoured by the friendship and esteem of many of the most illustrious characters of his time; and, when the heat of political animosity had subsided, his services, his talents, and his integrity, were properly appreciated by his fellow-townsmen. In discharging the relations of private life, he was exemplary and affectionate; and, viewed with the allowances due to the natural imperfections of humanity, his whole character may be safely recommended to the imitation of the British youth, with the parental injunction, "Go thou and do likewise."

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

With all the Marriages and Deaths.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

WITHIN the month, the anniversary dinner, to commemorate the public principles of Mr. Fox, took place at Newcastle. The company was numerous and respectable; and the speeches of Earl Grey, the chairman, Sir M. W. Ridley, Sir Charles Monck, Mr. Lambton, Dr. Fenwick, Mr. Hoar, and Mr. Witham, were replete with sound patriotism, and political virtue. The following extract from the speech of Mr. Lambton exhibits the sense and feeling of the whole empire. Too much, or any expression too severe, cannot be uttered on the blind, dishonourable pliability of the last Parliament: a Parliament that was any thing else but the people's. With Mr. Lambton, we hope the consequences of the late election will be fortunate; for never was the public voice more clear, or more generally understood. It will be seen, now that the avowed representers of the people have commenced their sittings, whether their memories are retentive and their obedience real. On the late monarch or the Holy Alliance meeting, Mr. Lambton was severe and rightly descriptive; the mind, that can use the garb of religion, to accomplish purposes nefarious and basely immoral, must have obtained an hardihood, that bears no small likeness to the anathematized fiend. Men call themselves Christians, and buy, sell, and transfer, thousands of the human race—Christians, and suppress the calls of freedom, the voice of fellow beings,—who only desire the common birth-right.—"Of the late Parliament, (said Mr. Lambton,) I cannot speak but with the deepest horror and contempt. Blindly devoted to the minister, it sustained its character to the last. The members never voted according to the wishes

and petitions of the people, except in one instance, and then they consulted the convenience of their own pockets."—"The late election has been a triumph of the principles which distinguished, and honourably distinguished, the friends of Mr. Fox. Every thing has gone that way, and so it ought to have gone—for they have been above all attached to the Constitution. The consequences of the election will, I hope, be most fortunate. It will serve to rescue England from being the pander to the tyranny of confederated monarchs, who assemble in the name of religion for the most irreligious purposes; for repressing the nascent voice of freedom; for the buying and selling of states and the wholesale transfer of people."

It is in contemplation to light the new and part of the old town of North Shields with gas.

Married.] Mr. R. Pace, to Miss Wardle.—Mr. Stoker, to Miss P. E. Emerson: all of Newcastle.—The Rev. R. Green, of Newcastle, to Miss Robinson, of Norham.—Mr. J. Ridley, to Miss C. Blakey, both of Durham.—Mr. J. Bramwell, of Durham, to Miss S. Longden, of Sheffield.—Mr. G. Trotter, to Miss M. Simpson.—Mr. J. Bartley, to Miss E. Adamson: all of North Shields.—Mr. J. W. Marshall, of South Shields, to Miss Wood, of Bishopwearmouth.—J. Taylor, esq. of Monkwearmouth, to Miss H. Henderson, of West Boldon.—Capt. Cumby, of Heighington, to Miss Morley, of Easby.—Mr. W. Robson, of Heddon Banks, to Miss Calvert, of Sandysikes.—Mr. G. Auburn, of Linton, to Miss Bell, of Craswell.—Mr. T. Egdale, of Newbiggen, to Miss Sander-son, of North Seaton.—Mr. J. Bolton, to Miss J. Laydon, both of Elswick.—Mr. J. Gray, of Ryton, to Miss E. Walton.

Died.] At Newcastle, in Newgate-street, 91, Mrs. Airey, widow of Jos. A. esq.—At the Nuns-gate, 61, Mr. J. Akenhead.—76, Mrs. B. Carter.—65, Mrs. Huthwaite.—In Orchard-court, 39, Mrs. A. Latimer.—In Westgate-street, 72, Mrs. J. Sterling.—36, Mrs. M. Gilchrist.—In Collingwood-street, 37, Mr. Wait, much respected.—37, Mr. T. Wright, lamented.

At Durham, in Clay-path, 76, Mrs. M. Alexander.—In South-street, Mrs. Carr.—In Gillgate, 30, Mr. T. Gargate.

At Sherburn, 78, Mr. A. Curry.

At North Shields, 56, Mrs. C. Hopper.—87, Mrs. D. Swallow.—70, Mrs. S. Golightly.—42, Mrs. M. Bowcock.—Mr. J. Boswell.

At Barnard-castle, 46, Mrs. E. Simpson, much respected.

At Bishopwearmouth, 42, Mr. J. Clasper.—Mrs. Drew, much respected.—Mr. H. Wallace, suddenly.—65, Mr. R. Chilton, suddenly.—74, Mr. T. Reed.—51, Mr. W. Eden.

At Morpeth, Miss A. Wilkinson.

At Tweedmouth, 96, Mr. A. Lambert, regretted.—86, Mrs. J. Gordon.

At Hexham, Mr. J. Pearson.—Mrs. Mews.—Mr. T. Mews.—63, Mr. W. Wrangham.

At Waterloo, near Blyth, W. Briggs, esq.—At Blyth, 49, Mr. J. Short.—At Burradon, 55, Mrs. Forster, widow of William F. esq. deservedly respected.—At Stamfordham, 78, Mr. A. Hutchinson.—At Norton, 74, Mrs. Grey, deservedly respected.—At Etherley, 31, Mrs. S. Walker.—At Hurworth, 32, Miss E. Mingay, much esteemed.—At Newsham, 67, Mrs. Moses, widow of Robert M. esq.—At Westwood, 30, J. Ordey, esq. deservedly lamented.

In Pilgrim-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 42, after a short but severe illness, William Maxwell, esq. surgeon. He was a man justly endeared to a numerous circle of friends by that strictly honourable and courteous demeanour which so deeply fixes regard. His memory will be embalmed in the tears of a grateful, though sorrowing, multitude. One who knew him well, even from the days of boyhood at school, has a melancholy satisfaction in paying this humble, but sincere, tribute to departed worth.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] Mr. T. Golden, to Miss S. Foster.—Mr. F. J. Boyd, to Miss M. A. Hodgson.—Mr. J. Harvyson, to Miss M. Reed.—Mr. W. Hetherington, to Miss M. Rickerby.—Mr. C. M'Kenzie, to Mrs. M. Overton.—Mr. C. Thurnham, to Miss A. Graham, of Abbey-street: all of Carlisle.—Mr. D. Saul, of Whitehaven, to Miss Marston, of Carlisle.—At Workington, Mr. J. Tolson, to Miss E. Whiteside.—Mr. D. Long, of Wetheral, to Miss E. MONTHLY MAG. No. 322.

Warwick, of Cumersdale.—Mr. Stevenson, to Miss Briggs, both of Appleby.—J. Gilbanks, esq. of Whitefield-house, to Miss Jackson, of Easton-hall.

Died.] At Carlisle, 20, Miss A. Ferguson.—In Shaddon-gate, 76, Mrs. M. M'Cann.—In Ritson's-lane, 42, Mr. R. Robinson.—In Caldcoats, 40, Mr. J. Smith.—59, Mr. R. Armstrong.—77, Mrs. E. Wilkinson.—97, Mrs. A. Sugden.—73, Mrs. J. Brown.—84, Mr. P. Hurd, respected.—89, Mr. J. James.

At Whitehaven, 59, Mrs. E. Ware, wife of Mr. J. Ware, proprietor of the Cumberland packet.

At Brampton, 73, Mr. D. Hope.

At Keswick, 66, A. Turner, esq.

At Tarrigmoor, at an advanced age, Mr. J. Clark.—At Thruston-field, Mrs. J. Lonsdale.—At Aikton-hall, 56, the Rev. G. Rickerby.—At Authorn Bowness, 80, Mrs. J. Rolle.

YORKSHIRE.

On the 13th ult. 120 most respectable gentlemen dined together at York, to commemorate the public conduct of Mr. Fox: like that at Newcastle, there was general harmony and unanimity. The Hon. Lawrence Dundas, chairman, Col. Cooke, Sir George Cayley, Alderman Hotham, Mr. Chalmers, and Thomas Dundas, esq. M.P. for Richmond, took the most active parts; and their speeches were worthy of them as men and Englishmen.

The establishment of a vagrant-office in Leeds has already been attended with the most beneficial consequences. Street beggars are already considerably diminished; and the lodging-houses, which used each to harbour twenty or thirty vagrants daily, are quite clear of visitors, and must consequently be closed.

The extensive corn-mill of Messrs. Homer and Drake, near Wakefield, was lately consumed by fire; the loss is estimated at from nine to ten thousand pounds. The accident is supposed to have been caused by the friction of the machinery.

Married.] Mr. Dails, to Miss J. Hendry.—Mr. R. Bean, to Miss M. Forster: all of Hull.—Mr. W. Richardson, of Hull, to Miss A. Harwood, of Hanwell-park.—Mr. J. Clay, of Hull, to Miss S. Wetherill, of Morley.—Mr. J. T. Walton, of Hull, to Miss C. A. Wencks, of Memel.—Mr. B. Parker, to Miss E. Aspinall.—Mr. J. Cookson, to Miss J. Rollings: all of Leeds.—Mr. J. Holiday, of Adwalton, to Miss Rebecca Mortimer, of Leeds.—Mr. R. Bennett, of Sheffield, to Miss H. Blake, of Netherthorpe.—J. Lockwood, esq. of Huddersfield, to Miss L. Cooper, late of Liverpool.—J. S. Bower, M.D. of Doncaster, to Miss E. Chivers, of Askham.—Mr. J. Ibbotson, to Miss E. Young; both of Knaresborough.—Mr. J. Thomas, of Doncaster,

Doncaster, to Miss M. Brown, of Pontefract.—Mr. J. Tweedale, of Dewsbury, to Miss M. Smithies, of Hill-house Bank, Leeds.—Mr. E. Lees, of Honley, to Miss A. Wood, of Warley.—Mr. J. Newton, of Thorncliffe, to Miss M. Wilson, of Sineswaite.—Mr. W. Brigham, of Sand Field, to Mrs. M. Smith, of Market Weighton.—Mr. R. Nicholson, to Miss J. Atkinson, both of Thornton.—Mr. W. Ireland, to Miss Burton, of Allenthorp.

Died.] At York, 84, Mrs. Petch.—Mrs. J. Wilkinson.—59, Mrs. F. Swann.

At Hull, 79, Mrs. J. Harrison.—In Dock-street, 47, Mr. J. Dunn.—28, Mrs. P. Johnson.—In Savile-street, 40, Mr. Driffield.—74, Mrs. H. Todd.—32, Mrs. J. Coltish.—Mrs. M. Kenrick.—44, Mrs. A. Whitehead.

At Huddersfield, Miss Jane Langley.

At Rotherham, Miss Ann Thompson, suddenly.

At Leeds, Mr. J. Rycroft, late of the firm of Messrs. Rycroft and Mathers.—40, Mr. S. Smallpage, deservedly respected.—In Queen's-square, 28, Mr. J. Stansfield, much and justly esteemed.

At Wakefield, 40, Mr. Watson.—58, Miss Wilks, deservedly regretted.

At Beverley, 72, Mr. C. Gildart, much respected, one of the Society of Friends.—78, Mr. R. Stockdale.

At Doncaster, suddenly, S. Lawrence, esq.

At Whitby, Mr. S. Pickering.—Mr. R. Greenbury.—Mr. R. Medd, deservedly lamented.

At Birstal, 61, Mr. S. Russell, of the firm of Messrs. Russell, Johnson, and Sharrocks, of Manchester, deservedly regretted.

At Great Driffield, Mr. Cater.

At Bacup, 108, Mrs. M. Harrison.

At Brotherton, 43, Mrs. Acaster.—At Woodhouse, 77, Mrs. J. Crossfield.—At Armley, Mr. J. Crossfield.—At Gawthorpe-hall, J. Heaton, esq.—At Driffield, 76, Mr. V. Southerne.—At Seacroft, 52, Mr. M. Marshall.—At Fosfield-house, 72, J. Crawshaw, esq.

At Marsh Delves, lamented and regretted, in the 73d year of his age, Mr. John Dewhurst. He was an eminent botanist, and excelled in painting from nature: flowers, birds, and insects, principally engaged his pencil; and for many years he assisted the late James Bolton, esq. of Halifax, in his paintings and botanical works. To superior talents were united great modesty and inflexible integrity.

LANCASHIRE.

The weavers of Lancashire having invited Mr. H. HUNT, of Middleton-cottage, Hampshire, to take part in their deliberations on certain petitions for redress of grievances, he lately visited Manchester for this purpose. While there, he attended the

theatre, but, during the performance, he and some of his friends were wantonly assaulted and forcibly dragged from their box by some desperadoes in the livery of military servants of the crown. We question Mr. Hunt's discretion in accepting the Lancashire invitation; but the outrage thus committed on unarmed citizens ought to be punished by the prompt dismissal of the offenders from a service which they have disgraced, and followed by exemplary legal punishment. Farewell civil liberty in every form, if the armed livery-servants of the crown are, under any circumstances, suffered to take part in the political differences of the people!

The streets of Liverpool present a gratifying appearance. Not a single beggar is to be seen. The measures pursued by the chief magistrate, for their suppression, have been attended with success.

A new club, called the "Canning Club," was lately established at Liverpool,—the name is a sufficient explanation of its objects.

The governor of Preston House of Correction lately addressed to the county magistrates a statement of accounts for the half-year ending Oct. 21st, highly creditable to his superior management of that prison. The following is a brief summary of the statement:—

| | |
|---|------------|
| Gross amount of prisoners' earnings | £940 12 10 |
| Disbursements, including a certain proportion of earnings paid to the said prisoners .. | 258 13 1½ |

Amount paid to the treasurer £681 19 8½

The average number of prisoners for the half-year is 266, and the total amount for provisions 946l. 19s. 5½d. which only exceeds the net amount of earnings by 164l. 19s. 9½d. constituting a charge to the county of little more than 1l. for the keep of each prisoner for the half-year, exclusive of salaries to officers and other incidental expenses.

Married.] Mr. J. Metcalf, of Manchester, to Miss S. White, of Pilkington.—Mr. T. Thornley, of Manchester, to Miss A. Holehouse, of Stonecliff.—Mr. T. Collingwood, of Manchester, to Miss J. Entwistle, of Blackburn.—Mr. E. Piggott, of Salford, to Miss E. Ackerley, of Manchester.—Mr. R. K. Smalley, of Blackburn, to Miss A. Walker, of Manchester.—Mr. Browne, to Miss Raine.—Mr. G. Aspinal, to Miss D. Quail.—Mr. H. Peel, to Miss C. Lloyd.—Mr. P. Downie, to Miss A. Whittaker: all of Liverpool.—Mr. W. Kershaw, of Liverpool, to Miss S. Warren, of Manchester.—The Rev. W. Hope, of Blackburn, to Miss S. Dennison, of Liverpool.

Died.] At Lancaster, 56, Mr. N. Askew.—60, Mrs. M. Papeen.

At Manchester, 40, Mr. N. Clough, of Long

Long Millgate.—In Oldham-street, Miss E. Faulkner.—Mr. M. Gafney.

At Liverpool, in Great Crosshall-street, 56, Mrs. A. Dobson.—Mr. J. Reynolds.—In Parliament street, 88, Mr. S. Tapley.—65, Mr. J. Bramley.—In Cornwallis-street, 88, Capt. J. Marshall.—In Thurlow-street, Mr. S. Whitley.

At Wilderspool, 72, Mr. J. Brown, suddenly, one of the Society of Friends, much respected.—At Staveley, the Rev. F. Dixon, LL.D. vicar of Duffield.—At Dinglehead, 70, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. J. Yates, highly esteemed.

CHESHIRE.

The Earl Grosvenor is about to erect a number of alms-houses at Chester, for the reception of aged and reduced freemen of that city, and to endow them with an annual sum for their comfortable support.

The vast tract of land, Delamere forest, now assumes the appearance of cultivation, and a large portion of it is in tillage. About half-way between Belsall and Sandiway-head a convenient inn has been built by T. Cholmondeley, esq. of Vale Royal.

Married.] The Rev. J. Henderson, to Miss E. Baldwin.—Mr. R. Evans, to Miss M. Becket: all of Chester.—Mr. G. Patches, of Lymm, to Miss A. Burgess, of Timperley.—J. Harrop, esq. to Miss M. A. Davis, of Onson Mills.—H. Holditch, esq. to Miss Edwards, of the Grove-house, Wilmslow.

Died.] At Chester, 78, Joseph Bower, esq.

At Nantwich, Mrs. Snelson.

At Audlem, Mr. E. Bellyse.

At Little Sutton, Joseph White, esq.—At Willaston, 87, Mr. J. Carter.—At Newton, Miss Parker.—At the Leach, 66, Mrs. Jones.—At Haiford, Catherine Isabella, wife of T. Landen, esq. deservedly esteemed.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. W. G. Spencer, to Miss Holmes; both of Derby.—T. Bent, M.D. of Derby, to Miss M. H. Rawson, of Rosehill, Liverpool.—Mr. J. Andrews, jun. to Miss Ann Brough, of Derby.—Mr. C. Webster, to Miss Lees Kiddy, both of Belper.—Mr. E. Oldfield, of Ashford, to Miss C. Hobson, of Bonsall.—Mr. W. Littlewood, of Selston, to Miss E. Wood, of Lingeroft.—Mr. B. Stevens, of Dale Abbey, to Miss E. Cholerton, of Chad-desden.

Died.] At Derby, Miss J. Ratcliff.—91, Mrs. Leadbeater.

At Chesterfield, 55, Miss Langton, greatly esteemed.

At Buxton, J. R. Stokes, M.D.

At Melbourn, Mrs. Parket, 47.—Mr. J. Irvine, much and justly regretted.

At Tupton-hall, 39, W. A. Lord, esq., an active magistrate.—At Holland, 35, Mr. J. Hoon.—At Alveston, 73, Mr. E.

Foster, deservedly regretted.—At Bulwell, 35, Mr. T. Dawes.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

A numerous meeting was lately held at Nottingham, to petition the House of Commons for the repeal of the Corn-Bill. The Mayor, Isaac Wolley, esq. was in the chair. The petition and resolutions were voted unanimously.—This step is intended to counteract the "Agricultural Petition."

The unfeeling, not to say cruel, habits, induced by our present system of Poor-Laws, were recently strikingly evinced at Mansfield by the parish-officers. A woman, in Mansfield, on the very verge of child-birth, was put on a coach, to be conveyed to Nottingham, with instructions to the coachman, that, should she be very ill, to leave her at a hut. This project proved abortive, for, while within the boundaries of the parish, the poor woman was delivered of a child on the top of the coach, and carried to the hut.

Married.] Mr. Reddish, of Parliament-street, Nottingham, to Miss A. Tansley, of Snenton.—Mr. J. Townsend, of Nottingham, to Miss E. Poyser, of Derby.—Mr. J. Place, jun. of Nottingham, to Miss M. Noton, of Derby.—Mr. T. Leavers, of East Bridgford, to Miss M. Lee, of Horton.

Died.] At Nottingham, 29, Mrs. Holt, of Manchester.—In Mounteast-street, Mr. J. Potter, deservedly regretted.—92, Mrs. A. Twells.—In Sheep-lane, 22, Mr. J. Newton.—In Mansfield-road, Mr. Bacon.

At Newark, 71, Mrs. E. Dorans.—77, Mrs. J. Bennett.—67, Mrs. J. Cook.—75, Mrs. J. Preston.—At Worksop, 96, Mr. J. Wood.—40, Mrs. J. Thompson.—At New Basford, 62, Mrs. E. Reed, justly respected.—At Bingham, 76, Mr. R. Gask.—80, Mr. T. Clifton.—At Rolleston, Mrs. Clarke, of Averham-park.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

A poor man, named John Cross, a boatwright, of Marsh, within fifteen days lately lost his wife, and six fine children, by that dreadful disease, the small-pox.—This is another striking instance of the folly, we might almost say the wickedness, of not adopting vaccination.

Married.] At Gainsborough, Mr. W. Atkinson, to Miss Watson.—J. Pinder, esq. of Kexby-hall, to Miss E. Walters, of Gainsborough.

Died.] At Stamford, 58, T. Bennett Grantham, esq.

At Gainsborough, 29, Mrs. J. Wilkinson.

At Grimsby, Mr. J. Snowdon.

At Market Weighton, 44, Mr. B. Turner.

At Deeping St. James, 80, Mrs. J. Percival.

LEICESTER AND RUTLANDSHIRE.

The frame-work knitters of Leicester, and county, have entered into a resolution to petition the legislature on the manu-

facture of what the trade call "cut-up-work;" they conceive this one great cause of their present distress.

Married.] Mr. Grice, to Miss Dowsing; both of Oakham.—Mr. R. Freeman, of Sproxtton, to Miss Cragg, of Melton Mowbray.—Mr. T. Cross, of Kettleby, to Miss Freer, of Leicester.—Mr. G. Bakewell, of Lockington, to Miss Hull, of Hemington.—Mr. Wagstaff, of Houghton-on-the-Hill, to Miss S. Billing, of Leicester.

Died.] At Leicester, Mrs. Leach.—76, Mr. W. Cumberland, sen.

At Loughborough, 61, Mrs. Thornhill.—At Hinckley, 77, Mr. S. Craven, deservedly respected.

At Upton, 77, Mrs. Chapman.—At Loddington, Mr. T. Bird.—At Ibstock, 56, Miss S. Otty.—At Long Whatton, 55, Mr. J. Green, baptist minister.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

A meeting of the Visitors lately took place for the purpose of examining into the state of the Staffordshire Lunatic Asylum, at the close of the first year; when, after hearing a report, and examining the various departments of the Institution, they expressed their unqualified approbation of the whole.

Married.] Mr. Newbold, to Miss E. Forrister, both of Lane End.—Mr. Kenyon, of Brewood, to Mrs. Evans, of Stone.—Mr. G. Beebee, to Mrs. E. Parkes; both of Bilston.—Mr. Tennant, of Wrottesley, to Miss E. Baker, of Billbrook.

Died.] At Wolverhampton, Miss S. Likly.

At Cheadle, Mr. J. Blagg.

At Cannock, 71, the Rev. J. Butler Barber, rector of Norton Malreward.—At Penn, 80, the Rev. G. Green.—At Brierley, Mrs. L. Green.—At Wrottesley, Miss Tunnington.—At Holbeach-hall, Mr. J. Robinson, jun. much respected.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. W. Briggs, of Warwick, to Miss A. Raine, of Little Callerton.—Mr. B. S. Sparkes, to Mrs. Minstrell.—Mr. Bennett, to Miss H. Hodgkins; all of Birmingham.—At Aston, Mr. T. Ansell, to Miss E. Sargant, of Deritend.—Mr. E. Bate, of London, to Miss E. Cheshire, of Birmingham.—The Rev. S. Crane, near Birmingham, to Miss S. Webb, of Great Haywood.

Died.] At Birmingham, 100, Mr. B. Palmer, suddenly.—In Newhall-street, 86, E. Palmer, esq. deservedly respected.—In Barford-street, 52, Mrs. C. Sheldon, justly lamented.—At Small Heath, Mrs. Colmone; widow of Samuel C. esq.—At Aston Cantlow, 39, Mr. W. Wrighton.—At Napton, 47, Mr. J. Wiggerham.—At Ashted, Miss D. Snow, of Southam.

SHROPSHIRE.

Pursuant to a requisition to the high-sheriff of this county, a meeting was lately

held at Shrewsbury, to consider of the propriety of confirming the resolutions of a former meeting of gentlemen, farmers, and graziers, relative to the establishing of fairs in Shrewsbury on the second Tuesday and Wednesday in each month, instead of the usual fairs. The alteration was unanimously agreed upon.

A dispensary is about to be established at Shrewsbury for diseases of the eye and ear among the poor.

Married.] H. Jackson Close, esq. dragoon guards, to Miss S. Bevan, of Shrewsbury.—Mr. W. Yale, to Miss Swann, both of Newport.—Mr. J. Prosser, to Miss M. Bromley, of Yockleton.—A. Manson, esq. to Miss S. Baylis, of Albrighton.—Mr. Fletcher, of Ludlow, to Miss Coston, of Oulbury.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, E. Lloyd, esq. of Treffnant, much regretted.—76, Mr. T. Besford.—Mr. Moreton, of Coton.

At Bridgnorth, Mr. Jones.—Mrs. Spilsbury.

At Albrighton, Miss Meeson.

At Tedsmere-hall, 67, H. Bulkeley Owen, esq.

At Hope Bowdler, W. Cheney Hart, esq. of the Middle Temple, deservedly respected.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Norris, of Stourbridge, to Miss Bennett, of Clent.

Died.] At Worcester, 91, Mr. J. Debrissay, an officer at the battle of Culloden.—71, Dr. Cameron.—G. S. Fairfax, esq.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

At the late Herefordshire agricultural dinner, the meeting was decidedly against the intended agricultural petition to Parliament, for imposing high protecting duties on "corn, meat, flour, rye, oats, pease, beans, barley, wool, flax, hemp, hides, tallow, seeds, butter, cheese, poultry, vegetables, apples, and pears," as injurious to the consumers, and ultimately ruinous to the farmers and growers.

Died.] At Leominster, Mr. W. Whittle.—At Brilley, 86, J. Harris, esq.

At Hereford, 83, Mrs. Judith Parsons, deservedly esteemed.—Mrs. Kitty Barry, widow of the Rev. W. H. Barry, much respected.

At Whitchurch, 78, the Rev. S. Phillips, deservedly lamented.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

The county-meeting at Usk, for the purpose of considering the propriety of voting an address of condolence to the Regent on the demise of the Queen, was very thinly attended, scarcely more than twenty county gentlemen being present. An address, moved by Sir Charles Morgan, and seconded by Colonel Lewis, was carried unanimously. Mr. Gardner Kemys, one of the magistrates of the county, remonstrated warmly on his name having been

been affixed to the requisition without his permission. He left the hall without concurring in the proceedings.

Married.] Mr. Baylis, to Miss Andrews, both of Gloucester.—Mr. G. Thorne, of Bristol, to Miss S. Leeworthy, of Ilfracombe.—Mr. W. Gould, of Bristol, to Mrs. Sloper, of Hinton.—W. Williams, esq. of Nant'y Gloe, to Miss H. Thomas, of Bristol.—M. Walker, esq. of Wood-End-house, to Harriet Dorothy, daughter of Colonel Langley.—Mr. Wheeler, of Stratton, to Mrs. Whinnyng, of Elkstone.

Died.] At Gloucester, 31, Mr. J. Whittick.—60, Mrs. Greenaway, widow of Giles G. esq. regretted.

At Bristol, Mr. J. Norton, jun. respected.—In Portland-square, Miss C. Overbury.—In Charlotte-street, Queen-square, Miss A. Hale.—Mary, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Morgan.

At Monmouth, 75, Mrs. Powell, widow of William P. esq. justly esteemed.—In Agincourt-square, Mrs. J. George.

At Abergavenny, Mrs. Newbolt.

At Bedminster, Mr. J. White.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The anatomical theatre of the University of Oxford has recently received, as a present, some beautiful models in wax, formed with so much accuracy as to supercede the necessity of having recourse to the human body for anatomical instruction and experiment. They were executed by a most ingenious artist in Florence.

Married.] Mr. W. Glover, to Miss C. Cooper; both of Oxford.—Mr. R. Allin, of Oxford, to Miss C. Cowling, of Woodstock.—Mr. J. Callaway, to Miss Field, both of Cuddesdon.

Died.] At Oxford, 72, Mr. J. Wickens, sen. deservedly regretted.—In St. Ebbe's, Mr. Ranklin.—In St. Aldate's, Mr. T. Merry.—54, Mr. T. Wright.

At Great Milton, Mrs. A. Stevens, suddenly.—At Denton, 86, Mrs. Whitmill.—At Tiddington, 72, Mrs. E. Tyrrell.

BUCKINGHAM AND BERKSHIRE.

Married.] T. Prior, esq. of the 18th hussars, to Miss E. C. Skynner, of Moorehall.

Died.] At Abingdon, 65, Mrs. M. Wheeler.

At Wantage, Mr. G. Chapman, deservedly lamented.

At Asten Clinton, Dowager Lady Williams, widow of Sir David W.

At Sutton Courtenay, 72, Mr. W. Keep.

HERTFORD AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

The Earl of Bridgewater was lately chosen church-warden of the parish of Hemel Hempstead: he serves personally. The first meeting was on Christmas Eve, when the noble lord made a speech in the vestry, and among other things said, "We will have no poors'-rate hereafter—send them to the castle, and I will employ and pay them all." The proposition was car-

ried unanimously. His lordship's pay gives perfect satisfaction, and there will be employment for a year to come.

Married.] S. Hughes, esq. of Cheshunt, to Mrs. Cox, of Breafty, county of Mayo.

Died.] At Sarratt, 40, Ralph Day, jun. esq.

At Potton, 39, Mrs. M. Yound, regretted.

At Rowley Lodge, 73, the Rev. W. Martin, LL.D. and M.D. Suddenly, on his way to London, John Ring, esq.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

A public dispensary has been lately established in Peterborough.

Married.] Mr. W. Allen, to Miss Layton; both of Peterborough.—The Rev. J. Field, of Wootton-hill, to Miss L. Bousquet, of Hardinestone.—The Rev. W. Lake Baker, rector of Hargrave, to Miss H. Lewis, of Chingford.

Died.] At Peterborough, Mr. J. Gibbs.—Mrs. N. Rose.

At Woodstone, 85, Mrs. Wood.—At Creaton, Margaret, widow of T. Brooks-bank, esq. a magistrate for Middlesex.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTS.

The subject of the Hulsean prize at Cambridge for the ensuing year is, "The fitness of the time when Christ came into the world."

Married.] Charles Hammond, jun. esq. of Newmarket, to Miss E. Wilson, of Swintstee.—Mr. T. Warner, to Mrs. Simont; both of St. Ives.—Mr. F. Phillips, of March, to Miss Fisher, of Wimblington.—Mr. J. Harris, of Tydd St. Mary's, to Miss M. Bleakly, of Walsoken.

Died.] At Cambridge, 83, Mr. Chisholm.—Mrs. E. Haughton.—Mr. Cook, student of Trinity College.—22, E. Price Parry, esq. Fellow-Commoner of St. John's College.—75, Mrs. Eve.—The Rev. J. Shepard, vicar of Walkringham.—48, Mr. J. Shaker.

At Ely, 80, Mrs. M. Edwards.

At March, 88, Mr. Arnold.—At Littleport, Mr. J. Cutlack, lamented.—At Upwell, 73, Mr. C. Neald.

NORFOLK.

A Norfolk county-meeting lately took place for voting an address of condolence on the death of the queen. Mr. Palmer was about to speak, when the Hon. Col. Wodehouse interrupted him, by saying he had been appointed to move the address. Mr. Palmer proceeded with severe remarks on the requisition having been sent to the sheriff signed by only seven names,—four lords, one honourable, and two squires, all professed supporters of the ministry. He concluded by moving an address, which alluded to the necessity of revising the criminal code.—Col. Wodehouse then moved his address as an amendment. The votes appearing equal, the meeting was dissolved.

Married.] Mr. H. Deanes, to Miss M. Hooth:—Mr. R. Myall, to Miss E. Christion:—

tian:—Mr. W. Denny, to Miss Havers: all of Norwich.—Mr. S. B. Gooch, to Miss M. Flatman, both of Yarmouth.—Mr. J. M. Jay, of Lowestoft, to Miss Wickham, of Yarmouth.—Mr. J. Winkup, of Thetford, to Miss Field, of London.

Died.] At Norwich, 45, Mr. S. Chapman.—Mr. Woods, suddenly.—19, Miss S. Browne.—33, Mr. J. C. Freeman.—79, Mrs. Lark.—60, Mrs. Gooch.

At Yarmouth, 94, Mrs. L. Booth.—66, Capt. Holland.—36, Mrs. M. Wright.

At Thetford, 76, Mr. H. Robarts, one of the aldermen.—At Thurgarton, 21, Mr. H. S. Roper.—At Watton, 71, Mr. S. Fuller.—At Ashill, 81, Mrs. E. Jary.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Mr. W. Main, jun. to Miss Norton:—Mr. T. Rouse, to Miss M. G. Dennis:—Mr. J. Sarjeant, to Mrs. Sharpe: all of Bury.—Mr. R. Thurlow, of Bury, to Miss M. A. Colchester, of Ipswich.—Ensign Smith, of the 31st foot, to Miss E. Knight, of Woodbridge.—The Rev. S. Shore, of Bury, to Miss M. A. Twopeny, of Casterton Parva.—Charles Crow, esq. of Lowestoft, to Miss E. A. Thomas, of Bristol.

Died.] At Bury, 62, Mrs. M. Cobbing.—49, Mrs. J. Clemence.

At Ipswich, 71, Mrs. Hunter, widow of Benjamin H. esq. barrister, formerly of Queen-square, London.

At Woodbridge, 82, Mr. E. Field.—70, Mr. W. Tillet.—75, Mr. G. Couperthwaite.—At Lowestoft, 84, Mrs. J. Allum.

At Sudbury, 61, Mr. G. Johnson.—Mrs. Bull.—68, Mr. P. Bowers.

At Thorpe, 86, Mrs. Freeman.—At Hadleigh, 74, Mrs. S. Corbett.—At Great Thornham, 71, Mrs. S. Elliston.

ESSEX.

The subscriptions for building a county infirmary at Chelmsford are making rapid advance to the extent required.

Spade husbandry, and manuring land with the barrow, have lately been practised in several places in Essex, with the most pleasing result.

Married.] Mr. C. Ambrose, of Great Baddow, to Miss S. Stoneham, of Chelmsford.—Mr. Rainham, to Miss Field, both of Rochford.—Mr. W. Polley, to Miss J. Moore, both of Messing.—Mr. J. S. Coker, of Borley, to Miss Constable, of Wormingford-hall.

Died.] At Colchester, 64, Mr. W. Wootton, much respected.—In the High-street, Mr. White.—At an advanced age, Mr. R. Yates.

At Harwich, Mrs. W. Parsons.

At Saffron Walden, 49, Mr. T. Willis.

At Braintree, 64, Mr. T. Laverock.

At Bocking, 58, Bridget Rebecca, wife of John Tweed, esq.

At Great Dunmow, 66, Mrs. Postway, much lamented.—At Woodham Walter, 55, Sarah, widow of John Haunce, esq.—

At Litley-park, Great Waltham, Miss Eliza Clarke.

KENT.

It appears, on the authority of Lord Romney, that the county-gaol has cost 192,000*l*.

A Common Hall was lately held at Rochester, to consider of the propriety of petitioning Parliament against the return of Lord Binning, for that city, at the late general election, on the ground of ineligibility; when it was resolved to present a petition, and open a subscription to defray the expense.

Married.] Mr. J. Austin, of Canterbury, to Miss C. Cullen, of Sturry.—Mr. W. W. Sutton, to Miss F. Shaw, both of Dover.—J. Nicholson, esq. of Rochester, to Mrs. Swinland, of Holborn.—Mr. J. Bannick, of Chatham, to Miss M. A. Petley, of Ash.—At Margate, Mr. D. Penn, to Miss Bloxham.—F. Manning, esq. of Coombebank, to Miss E. E. Turner, of Stoke Rochford.—Mr. T. Gittins, to Mrs. E. Hall, both of Folkestone.—Mr. King, to Mrs. F. Dudson, both of Tonbridge.—The Rev. T. Hall, of Maidstone, to Mrs. Laws.—Mr. R. Bartholomew, to Miss H. Burden.

Died.] At Canterbury, 74, Mrs. E. Andrews.—In Wincheap-street, Mr. N. Cloke.—In Broad-street, at an advanced age, Mr. J. Hulks.—60, Mr. J. Rowden.—In St. Dunstan's, 73, the Hon. T. Roper.

At Chatham, 85, Mrs. Alexander.

At Rochester, the Rev. W. P. Menzies, rector of Orlestone, and a minor canon.

At Folkestone, 22, Mr. H. Bowles.

At Ramsgate, the Rev. Dr. Strachey, archdeacon of Suffolk.

At Maidstone, Mr. S. Williams.—Mrs. Swinfin.—Mrs. Collens.—Mrs. Cutbush.

At Margate, Mrs. Stocker.—Mr. Horton.—In Church-square, Mrs. W. Arnold.

At Sheerness, Mr. Groves.—At Tenterden, 46, Mr. W. Johnson.—At Romney, 80, Mrs. J. Sawyer.—At Old Romney, 88, Mr. Brooks.

SUSSEX.

The donations of 7,000*l*. and 5,000*l*. directed by the will of the late Swan Downer, esq. to be invested in the endowment of a school in Brighton, for the education of poor children, and for clothing the aged poor, have been confirmed by an order of the vice-chancellor.

Married.] Mr. C. Lewis, to Miss Coke, both of Chichester.—Mr. Williams, of Brighton, to Miss Jacobs, of Winchester.

Died.] At Chichester, Mrs. Marsh, wife of J. M. esq. of the Pallant.—At Westgate-house, J. E. Boyce, esq.—75, Mrs. Kath. Kuse.

At Worthing, 22, Miss M. Floyer, of Hints, Staffordshire.

HAMPSHIRE.

Through the exertions of the visiting justices, a corn-mill has been erected upon a more

a more extensive scale than the former one, and the prisoners in the county Bridewell are no longer idle; the sentence of hard labour is carried into execution, and the commitments of husbandry-servants and vagrants have been comparatively few since the system of hard labour, with other restraints, have been introduced. The visiting justices recommended to the ladies of Winchester and its neighbourhood, to co-operate with them in visiting, and rendering their assistance for the reformation and instruction of the female prisoners.

Upwards of thirty bakers were lately summoned before the magistrates of Winchester, charged with having in their possession bread short of weight, and alum, pearl-ash, and other ingredients, for the purpose of mixing with flour to bake into bread. The charges being proved, they were severally convicted in the full penalty for each offence. Upwards of sixty publicans, in the division of Fawley, were convicted in the full penalty, for having in their possession short measures.

Married.] Mr. Top, to Mrs. Southwell, both of Winchester.—Mr. T. G. Veal, of Stoke-cottage Academy, to Miss Guy, of Portsmouth.—Mr. W. H. Hookey, to Miss Hunt, both of Portsmouth.—Mr. R. Pittis, jun. of Wymering, to Miss Matthews, of Buckland, Portsea.—Lieut. W. B. Marlow, of the Engineers, to Miss C. Mullpollan, of Gosport.

Died.] At Southampton, 47, Mrs. M. Bienvenue.—Mrs. Pegler.—Mrs. Nail.

At Winchester, Mrs. Atkins.—In Cannon-street, Mr. T. Mason.

At Portsmouth, Lieut. Quelch, R.N.

At Portsea, in York-place, Mrs. Orchard.

At Andover, Edward Pugh, esq.

At Littleton, W. Felt, esq.—At Longstock, the Rev. B. Arnold, an elegant scholar, and good man.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Tye, of Trowbridge, to Miss M. A. Hareland, of Devizes.—Mr. R. Cox, of Trowbridge, to Miss A. Heal, of Connock.—At Bradford, Mr. T. Spackman, to Miss A. Tolley.—J. Browning, esq. of Sutton Benger, to Miss Jones, of Wanstead-house.

Died.] At Chippenham, R. Gaby, esq.

At Trowbridge, Mr. J. Remington.

At Westbury, 32, Elizabeth, widow of T. Matravers, esq.

At Calne, Mrs. Wayte, late of Bristol.

At Malmsbury, 56, Mr. T. Essington.

At Bradford, 76, Mr. Nicholls.—Mr. Westfield.—At Box, 82, Mr. J. Baker.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The College-school at Taunton, after having been closed, and its original purposes disregarded for about half a cen-

tury, is about again to be opened. The warden of New College, Oxford, to which this school may be considered an appendage, has engaged a gentleman of the establishment, eminently skilled in classical learning, for the head.

Married.] Mr. Pollard, to Miss H. Margerum, both of Bath.—Mr. J. Twite, of Bath, to Miss A. Thomas, of Pembroke.—Mr. J. Harris, of Bath, to Miss Munday, of Bishopstrow.—Mr. Jarman, of Caroline-buildings, Bath, to Miss E. Fenton, of Reading.—Mr. White of Taunton, to Miss Chorley, of Wellington.—Mr. S. Middleton, of Frome, to Miss L. Phelps, of Warminster.

Died.] At Bath, 82, Mr. T. Field.—In Pulteney-street, 76, Mrs. Capel, widow of Dan. C. esq.—83, Mrs. E. Lee, late of Louth.—In Percy-place, 80, T. Gregg, esq.

At Frome, Mrs. W. Gerard.—Mr. J. Withey Watts, respected.

At Wells, Susannah, wife of Charles Henning, esq.

At Shepton Mallett, S. Norman, esq. suddenly, respected.

At Castle Cary, 72, Mr. J. Croker.

DORSETSHIRE.

On the 2d ult. the first market at Bridport, since new regulations took place, was numerously and respectably attended; and, from the spirited manner in which the neighbouring farmers have come forward to support it, this market promises to be one of the best in the county of Dorset.

Married.] Capt. J. Baynes, to Miss Lightfoot, both of Poole.—At Poole, R. Slade, jun. esq. to Miss E. Slade.

Died.] At Weymouth, 56, Mr. J. Wood, respected.

At Poole, Mrs. Bristowe, wife of James B. esq.

At Bridport, 33, Mr. W. Fish.

DEVONSHIRE.

The regulator Plymouth coach was lately overturned between Blandford and Dorchester; supposed, through the carelessness of the coachman. The outside passengers escaped with some severe bruises. The insides were not so fortunate.

An adult school, and a savings' bank for "fishermen, fisherboys, and sailors," have lately been established at Plymouth. Salutary improvement in the morals and manners of that description of people has already taken place.

The ladies of Tavistock have recently purchased, by subscription, the machine, called the chimney-cleaner, for the general use of the town, in order to abolish the custom of employing climbing-boys.

Married.] Mr. W. Davies, jun. to Miss M. Burnett, both of Exeter.—Capt. R. Creyke, R.N. of Plymouth, to Miss H. E. Furneaux,

Furneaux, of Swilly.—C. Gifford, esq. Parker's-well-house, to Miss M. Moresby, of Stow-hill, Litchfield.—A. Cooke, esq. of Upcott-house, to Miss A. Heysett, of Bovacott-house.

Died.] At Exeter, Mr. J. Greswell, suddenly.—In High-street, 54, Mr. J. Curtis, suddenly.

At Plymouth, Mrs. Alger.—59, the Rev. H. Mends, deservedly lamented.—Mrs. Wilde.—59, Mr. W. Dickens, of the firm of Dickens and Co.

At Plymouth Dock, Mr. E. Thomas.—46, Mrs. J. Bettesworth.

At Bideford, 90, Mrs. Turner, widow of the Rev. W. T. rector of Loxton.

At Dawlish, Mrs. Anne Hughes.

At Bridge-house, 70, Mrs. Cann; and, a few days after, 45, J. Cann, esq. her son, universally regretted.

CORNWALL.

Married.] Capt. Lang, of Grangemonth, to Miss L. Broad, of Padstow.—The Rev. J. Pascoe, vicar of St. Keverne, to Miss Anne Bennett, of Tresillian-house.—E. Paul, esq. of Penzance, to Miss J. Stewart, of Mount Stewart, Mylor.

Died.] At Fowey, Mrs. Cooper.

At Redruth, Mrs. S. Rowe.

At Launceston, Mrs. W. Castine.

At Sandhill-house, Calstock, T. Wallis, esq. a justice of the peace for this county, and senior alderman of St. Ives.—At Southpetherwin, 110, Mrs. E. Turner.

WALES.

A College is about to be erected at Aberystwith or Cardiff, for the purpose of completing the studies of the natives of North and South Wales.

Married.] R. H. Jones, esq. of Ruthin, to Miss Smith, of Marchwiell.—J. Whitworth, jun. esq. of Lan, to Miss M. Williams, Ffynowilwyd, Carmarthenshire.—Mr. W. H. Phipson, of Cardiff, to Miss L. Evans, of Tenbury.—Mr. L. Jones, to Miss W. Jones, both of Aberystwith.—Mr. J. Davies, to Miss A. Allen, of Carmarthen.

Died.] At Carnarvon, 56, Miss Green.

At Tower-hill, Beaumaris, Mrs. Williams, generally regretted.

At Carmarthen, 57, Miss F. M. Diggle, of Yately.—In Quay-street, Mrs. Jones.

At Maesnewydd, 30, the Rev. R. Morgan, vicar of Llanfair.—The Rev. R. Nan-

ney, rector of Llaaymowddy and Llwyn, Merionethshire.—At Cwm, Radnorshire, 86, J. Williams, esq. a magistrate for that county.—At Cefa, near St. Asaph, Mrs. Lloyd, wife of Edward L. esq.

SCOTLAND.

Married.] H. M. Jervis White Jervis, esq. to Miss M. Campbell, of Ayrshire.—Mr. J. Blackwood, to Miss J. M'Farlane, of Glasgow.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Mary, wife of the Rev. Dr. Brunton, authoress of "Self Control," "Discipline," and other popular moral works.—In Maund-place, 80, Mrs. Margaret Tait.

At Glasgow, Mr. W. Scott.—76, the Rev. J. Turnbull.

IRELAND.

Married.] B. Campbell, esq. LL.D. to Miss J. M. Verling, both of Dublin.—T. Cahill, esq. of Cork, M.D. to Miss M. O'Regan, of Mallow.

Died.] At Dublin, in Paradise-row, the Rev. W. Moore Johnson: this gentleman bequeathed 2000*l.* to the sick and indigent.

At Killarney, J. Mahoney, esq. of the Kerry militia.

At Killmore-castle, county of Galway, D. G. Burke, esq.—At Rathmenes, Verney Darby, esq. late of Carne, county of Fermanagh.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Wirtemberg, in the prime of life, the reigning Queen, sister of the Emperor of Russia, who, as Duchess of Oldenberg, made the tour of England in 1814, and created great admiration by her active intelligence and urbanity.

At Madrid, 25, the Queen of Spain. Her death was sudden, and rendered by the character of the court a subject of curious enquiry.

At Rome, 65, the late Queen of Spain, wife of Charles IV. mother of Ferdinand, and patroness of the notorious Godoy, Prince of Peace; to follow whom into exile she retired from a throne into private life at Rome; and, by the constancy of her passion, and her unabated influence over the mind of her husband, produced those political revolutions in Spain which have convulsed Europe and America.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

We are desired to state, that the Norfolk Chronicle and Manchester Chronicle, inserted in our list (at page 538 of our last,) are more inclined to support the Ministerial than the independent party.

ERRATA.

The concluding sentence of the quotation from the Edinburgh Encyclopædia, (introduced in Mr. Smith's reply to Impugnus, November, p. 302,) by a typographical error, is made to contradict itself;—the word "*now*" being substituted for "*not*."

The number of poor in Birmingham receiving relief is stated in Mr. Luckcock's letter at 24,448; it should be, 22,448.